REGISTERED No. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 10th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. Roskell, R.N.R., will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or Steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 13th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 10th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ROMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 8, FORBES STREET.

Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum or
opposite Jaffer Sulleman's shop.
Y will sell by Public Auction, THIS
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COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

A CARD.—Plans and Estimates of Jute Mills, including Engines and Machinery, furnished.

Erections of Buildings, &c., supervised or undertaken, and all necessary information furnished.

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SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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AND
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LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
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Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½-lb and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak
grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully
pliable and glossy. Prices 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four
small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for
Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under
similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle
instead of the cork as formerly. All with the
stamps. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes
freckles, and tan, and imparts a
appearance to the skin. During the heat
and in cases of sunburns and
use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.
Kalydor." ROWLANDS'
imparts a pearl-like
spots of incipient
pleasing fragrance
for "Rowlands'
E never fails
grey hair,
ermanent
either
and

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GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT
FOR THE MILLION.
SATURDAY, 4TH JULY.
ONE NIGHT ONLY AT
REDUCED PRICES.
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J. PALGRAVE SIMPSON'S DRAMA, IN 3 ACTS,
"TIME AND THE HOUR,"
AND LAUGHABLE FARCE,
"NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY."

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STALLS	" 2	PIT	" 1

Dress Circle Seats can be secured at SOUNDY & Co.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The term for which the present TAGORE PROFESSOR of LAW was appointed will EXPIRE on the 31st August next, and before that date a MEETING of the SENATE will be CONVENED for the purpose of ELECTING a SUCCESSOR for such further term as the Senate may approve.

The Salary of the Professorship is Rupees 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver annually one complete Course of Lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahommedan, or Anglo-Indian Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 24th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they would be prepared to Lecture.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,
J. SUTCLIFFE, Registrar.

Senate House, the 28th June 1874.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

21 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
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&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

s ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
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Contracted for.
CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
s may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 30 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

BOOTS BY PARCEL POST FROM LONDON.

ARSHALL
for Ladies or Gentlemen
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Catalogue Prices.
uelled on Glove Kid
Soft House Boots,
or Grey Linen
24s.;
trong—

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 per Share of the Capital of the Company has been made PAYABLE, at the Registered Office of the Company, on or before SATURDAY, the 4th day of July 1874, from which date Interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 17th June 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Row, No. 5, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1874, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing a Resolution that the Article 35 of the Company's Articles of Association, shall be rescinded, and that the following Article be substituted for the same :—

65. Mr. Allarakhiabhoy Sewjee be, and is hereby, appointed to be the Secretary and Agent of the Company, and shall have under the control and supervision of the Directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and his remuneration shall be a commission of ¼ anna per lb. on all Goods manufactured and sold by the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th June 1874.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at KARIKAL (French Settlement), the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUE, 548 tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1869 at Quebec, and classed in the Veritas 1st class, 1 L. C. for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,
GAUDART.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES AND CONTRACTORS.

SALE OF WAGGONS.

OFFERS or TENDERS are INVITED for, and will be received up to the 31st instant, the PURCHASE of 22 GOODS WAGGONS, 5 feet 6 inches gauge, now awaiting inspection on the Municipal Sidings at Bandora, near the Slaughter House, and Coorla.

All particulars will be given on application to Mr. McDONALD, Superintendent of Municipal Workshops.

Offers or Tenders must be endorsed "TENDERS for MUNICIPAL CUTCHRA WAGGONS," and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer or Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Exec Engineer's Office, 1st July 1874.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each—Cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted for local rates, &c.
Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.
Of the balance (after paying expenses).
The Winner to take two-thirds.
The 2nd Horse " one-quarter.
The 3rd Horse " one-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, *Murree*, on the 14th September, 1874, at 4 P.M.

First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

Remittances on *Rawul Pindee, Meerut, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, or Bombay,* will be taken.

Applications and Remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern St. Leger Sweep.

Care of
SECRETARY MURREE CLUB
Murree.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to sign legibly.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.
FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

No. 1 Sweep ...... Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 " ...... " " 10 (ten) "

3 (THREE) per cent. will be DEDUCTED from the total amount of each Sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred) will be divided among those who draw starters, EXCEPT the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd HORSES in each Sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,
The Winner to take 2/3 (two-thirds),
The Second Horse to take ¼ (one-quarter),
The Third Horse to take 1/12 (one-twelfth).

To close at noon (Gun-fire) on the 11th September, and the Drawing to take place at 6 p.m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will NOT be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 10 or upwards.

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable, FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA,

To THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps,
Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English St. Leger "Pari Mutuel" 1874 will commence business on the 1st August 1874 and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (16th September 1874). Full particulars in due course.

NOTICE.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India, dated 4th February 1873, notice is hereby given, that Remount Agents or Committees at the several stations noted in the margin are prepared to purchase about 1,000 Horses suitable for Army purposes, during the current year and up to the 1st April 1875.

Calcutta.	Bareilly.
Allahabad.	Umballa.
Cawnpore.	Lahore.
Lucknow.	Mooltan.
Agra.	Sealkote.
Morar.	Rawul Pindee.
Meerut.	Peshawur.

In 1875-76, 650 Horses, more or less, will be bought.

Except under very exceptional circumstances, purchases will be made only between the 1st October and 1st April.

The requirements of subsequent years will be made known hereafter.

Horses of all breeds, Cape, Australian, Arab, Persian, country bred and northern will be accepted if up to the required standard. Mares as well as horses will be taken, and if the former are of a good stamp, the preference will be given to them.

They must be within the prescribed ages, four to seven years.

The standard price for Cavalry and Field Artillery remounts is Rupees 50—for Horse Artillery Rupees 600. Every horse presented for purchase will be separately valued, and in special cases higher prices than the standard price may be given, provided the average of the purchases does not exceed the above limits.

No exhibition of horses will be held in Calcutta in the ensuing cold season, but prizes for the best horses and mares for Stud and Army purposes will be awarded at several up-country stations, the details of which will be published shortly.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Calcutta, the 4th June 1874.

JOHN MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

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BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
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Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.,* the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured free on application
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AT ENGLISH PRICES FOR CASH.

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New designs all Goods thoroughly shrunk.

	Rs.	a.
OFFICE SUITS, in every shade of Grey, Brown and Drab, the NEW CHECKS and HEATHER mixtures	25	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED COATS, of the above	16	0
TROUSERS	10	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED SAC COAT and TROUSERS, best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, introduced by A. & Co., the only make that retains its colour	27	0
FANCY DRILL TROUSERS, a large assortment in various Colours, six for	28	0
KARKEE or WHITE, of superior quality and make, six for	30	0
MORNING or VISITING COATS, of Superfine Blue and Black, new ribbed, or Fancy Diag-Coating, bound with rich Silk Braid, and well finished	30	0
FROCK COATS, for Special Wear. From the light and elastic texture of these Goods, we highly recommend them for this garment	38	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED SAC COATS. This garment from its smart finish is recommended to those who object to a close fitting Coat, and will be found useful when travelling	24	0
BLACK ALPACCA OFFICE COATS, to wear without Vest	12	8
LIGHT OXFORD TWEED WASHING COATS, in several Shades	10	0

RIDING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
WHITE CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES	14	0
WHITE DEERSKINS, thoroughly shrunk	14	0
RIDING COATS of the above materials	18	0
BEDFORD CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES, in a variety of Shades, Extra Stout Textures, for Hard Wear	25	0
RIDING COATS of the above	32	0
WHITE DOESKIN BREECHES, a special substance for this Country	35	0
GAITERS of Stout Tan Canvas, leather bound	5	8

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPER West of England Cloth	[illegible]	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for special Wear	7	0

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	Rs.	a.
BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly shrunk	27	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRT	8	8

BADMINTON SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
A COMFORTABLE DRESS for this Great Game made of a Light Elastic Woollen material	20	0

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS...... { Can be furnished with patterns and instructions for self-measurement on application, but a Remittance must be forwarded before despatch of Goods, to secure their rates.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
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EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

MUSIC LESSONS, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.

SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI will give LESSONS in BOMBAY and POONA, alternate weeks, during the Monsoon. Address care of SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c. Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Second Revised Edition of
VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
IN FORCE IN THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
EDITED
BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,
Of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz. :—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT, and other Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1872.

The Table for correcting preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Cattle Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

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ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
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Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCU
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro P
Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLE
TIVELY PLATED WITH THI
IN A QUARTER OF AN
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 ea
Full directions with each
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

THE RAILWAY WA

A STRONG SILVER
WA
PATENT LEV
KEY-LESS
A CAP
H

NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.		Credit.	
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11	8	13	0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14	0	16	0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8	0	9	0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Boots always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.
IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Enamels Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited)
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

FRAUD.

On the 29th June, 1868, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilman's Stores with Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from all RESPECTABLE DEALERS in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &

CUTLER, PALMER & C
STILL HOCK
LAUBENHEIME
Rs. 9 per Dozen Pints.
In Cases of 2 Dozen each

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for
at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner
Laubenheimer
Hochheimer
Liebfraumilch
CLARETS—Chateau de Francs
Chateau Leoville
Chateau Lafite
Vin Caron
ITALIAN CLARET—in
Do. Bottles
VOLKART

Bombay,

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold-Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices. Mosees, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Brass Tube Rocking Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glass in mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and three seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Hot Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and figured, Argand Hanging Globes, pierced and bronzed, Reading Hanging Lamps, Camera Glasses, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soaps in boxes and bars, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Tea pitchers, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval shaped.

JUST RECEIVED, by ss. ARIEL, from London, Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes.

J. N. furthermore begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

100 BALES PEPPERELL DRILLS,
TO ARRIVE BY SHIP "BELVEDERE."
PRICE FIVE ANNAS PER YARD,
FOR SALE AT TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BANDORA BREWERY.—It has long been a question whether good Beer can be manufactured on the plains of India. Messrs. NORTON & Co. have solved the question in the affirmative, and are prepared to prove this assertion on the highest medical testimony to any person who may choose to visit their Establishment. On analysis their Porter has been declared to be of excellent strength and quality, as free from acid as first-class English Porter, free from deleterious ingredients and made from excellent materials. An equally favourable result has been attained in their manufacture of Beer. At the same time Messrs. N. & Co. will not hold themselves in any way responsible for the quality of Beer or Porter which has not been obtained direct from their Brewery.

Terms Cash as follows :—

Ale or Stout .... Rs. 3 8 per doz. quarts.
Do. do. .... " 1 14 " pints.

If taken in quantities of not less than 2 doz. Quarts or 3 doz. Pints delivered to any part of Bombay free of charge.

Casks required for Up-country Orders charged at cost price.

THE RINDERPEST IN BO

UNDER THE PATRONAGE
INDI
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXI
DISINFECTOR, VAPORI
AND
UNIVERS
FOR DESTRO
RATS, SNAKES,
REPTILES, INSEC
&c., &c., &c.
For PREVE
PLEURO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 3RD JULY, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, Surats quiet, sales 15,000 bales. The demand evidently runs upon American, Mid Orleans being quoted 1/16d. higher, while Fair Dhollera has declined 1/16d. and Good Fair Ginned Broach ⅛d. per lb. This morning's market opens steady, probable sales 12,000 bales. The day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 bales against the same quantity on the corresponding date last year; exports to Great Britain nil.

In General Produce, the principal alteration is in Coffee, which is reported dull and drooping, M. P. Ceylon being quoted at 117s., a decline of 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Yesterday's Bank of England return gives a decrease in the Reserve of £1,062,500 and an increase in Discounts of £4,937,500, but these alterations are evidently incident to the close of the half-year and not likely to effect the Money Market, which is still very easy, the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills being quoted at 2⅝ to 2¾ per cent. A withdrawal of £128,000 from the Bank is reported, but the position is too strong for this to have any effect. CONSOLS this morning are still quoted at 92¾; French Rentes at 96, and Bar Silver 58¾ per ounce.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been firm to-day but without quotable change in rates, 6 months' sight Bank Bills being still quoted at 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 13/16d.; Documents 1s. 10⅞d. per rupee. On Calcutta demand is at 3/16 per cent. premium. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at yesterday's rates.

The SHARE MARKET is very firm for Spinning Companies at higher prices, and Mazagon Land shares have advanced, but other things are quiet, Bank of Bombays being rather easier.

In COTTON there has been no transaction of any moment, and prices are nominally unaltered. Arrivals yesterday were 1,060 bales, making a total of 5,190 bales for the week.

FREIGHTS are very dull at £2 10s by steamers and £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. by sailing vessels.

In IMPORTS there is nothing whatever doing, and is no change to notice.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	780
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	480
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
[illegible]	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	319
40,000	25£	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
10,800	250	al	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,950	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
800	2,600	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	3,000
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,900	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,545
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
2,600	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,850
1,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Great Eastern	1,355
750	1,000	all	6 p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,475xd
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	...	Madras C. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,405
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,530
900	2,000	all	300*	Oriental	4,100
800	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,880
500	1,000	1,000	100p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750
500	1,000	250	40p.s	Do do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

		all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1,410
		all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	130
	1,000			Mazagon Land	1,000
				Port Canning Land Company, Limited	780

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			p.s	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
			do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
			do.	Ditto	...
	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co Shares	1,128

IES.

ress Co	1,700
chee	880
[illegible]	50
Co	115
[illegible]	4,201
P. Co.	1,350

WURDHA STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Wurdha State Railway, Hinganghaut and Sonagoan Stations, for week ending 30th July.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	170 12 0	40
Goods	1218 7 0	188
Electric Telegraph	3 0 0	...
Total	1,392 3 0	Total 228

KHAMGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 13th June.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	228 10 0	...
Goods	389 12 0	280
Electric Telegraph	5 8 0	...
Total	623 14 0	Total 280

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 27th June 1874.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	62,707 13 3
Merchandize	1,39,579 9 0
Electric Telegraph	486 0 0
Earth Trains	637 8 0
Total Rs.	2,03,410 14 3
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles — Total Rs.	1,43,064 11 2
Increase Rs.	60,346 3 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (June 30th) with a cargo of 1 case Scinde work, 1 case silverware, 11 bundles skins, 25 bundles fish, 3 bundles cloves and cardamoms, 64 bundles roots 8 bundles jeera, 91 bales wool, 293 bags grain, 1 bundle ivory, 87 packages specie, 163 bales wool, 29 bags lack, and 1 package merchandise for transhipment to different ports. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Runchordass Jewandass, one private of 18th Bgde. R. A., one private of 9th Bgde. R. A. and four deck passengers.

WE extract the following from Mr. G. Brunton's circular dated Cochin, 29th ultimo:—Confirming my last report of the 22nd instant, I have now to advise the charter of the barque Oleander now at Colombo to load for London at Narrakel. She is expected here in all next week. She will complete her loading to-day. The Evangeline has not yet arrived, and nothing has been heard of her. The weather has been bad, even for the monsoon, one almost continuous heavy downpour of rain has prevailed during the week with heavy squalls from westward, which combined, have had the effect of destroying the old Flagstaff tower, formerly a portion of the Portuguese Cathedral which has stood for centuries; a large part of the eastern side fell this morning, leaving the remaining portion a melancholy ruin. The sea however has been sufficiently smooth to allow of lightly loaded boats crossing the bar. At Narrakel it has been most unusually rough which at this season is a very unfavourable sign, and points towards the change mentioned in my last. Business has been entirely in abeyance, the rain having put a full stop to all movements of produce.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Lombardy (s) Evening Star	Gibson Wales	Southampton. Moulmain.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Palestine, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
30	Assyria (s)	Calcutta. N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pernambuco s, 5 cases iron bedsteads, Munjee Canjee; 50 barrels flour, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 713 bundles nail rod iron, Tyabally Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Parana s, 5 hogsheads port wine and 50 cases brandy Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 25 boxes bar soap, S. G. D Abreo; 3 casks iron padlocks, H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste s, 11 cases glassware, Khakeebhoy Pudomsey.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 200 boxes claret, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS, 3RD JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Milford, 135 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sir Charles Napier, 98 bales wool, Lyon and Co; 120 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
George Gilroy, 53 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Mooljee.
Aztecs, 192 cwts horns, Nanabhoy Gungjee; 17 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambadass; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co; 97 bales wool, S. Tyabjee and Co.
Pernambuco s, 26 bales skins, Gorrub Hajee Gunney; 49 bales skins, Cheenee Esmail and Co; 1 bale wool, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy, 175 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khatow and Co; 41 bales skins, T. C. Antoonally.
Parana s, 13 bales wool, Fazulabhoy Cassumbhoy; 28 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 59 bales cotton, Heerachand Gulalchund; 51 bales cotton, Govindjee Doongersey and Co, 21 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa, 190 bales cotton, Veerchund Deepchund; 43 bales cotton, Heerjee Dewjee, 250 bales cotton, Lukhmidass Khimjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Nensey Tejpal, 55 bales cotton, Cullianjee Puttamber; 75 bales wool, Assum Khimjee, 50 bales wool, Lill-dhur Govindjee, 120 bales cotton, Baldewdass Damoder.
[Hin]doostan s, 1,000 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

[Hin]doostan s, 7 bales hides and skins, Rehimtoola Goolammahomed; 11 bales hides and skins, Suckoor Futtabhoy.
[Pern]ambuco s, 32 bales skins V. A. S. M. Shaile and Co; 3 bales skins, M. Soorajeedin and Co; 45 bales hides and skins, S. W. T. N. Meera and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

elia, 92 bags coffee, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co

FOR VENICE.

s, 500 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

OMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—3RD JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

ensam, 3rd July, 11 15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in 15 minutes.

uez, 3rd July, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in 1 hour 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

is, 3rd July, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in 1 minutes.

y, 3rd July, 1-49 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in ours 24 minutes.

z, 3rd July, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in minutes.

Latest date from China.

3rd July, 5-30 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours

Latest date from Australia.

3rd July, 5-30 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours

in the transmission of messages to Bombay the 2nd to of the 3rd July is as

	Max.	Min.
	3 28	0 7
	2 10	0 18
	0 31	0 5
	0 31	0 4

R REPORTS.

MILIT[illegible]E.

THE 18th Brigade R A having been ordered to proceed to England next cold season, the non-commissioned officers, artificers and men desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the Presidencies. The non-commissioned officers and artificers, volunteering to remain in India, will take rank in the brigade to which they may be posted according to the dates of their promotion. It is to be understood that men remaining in the country may select their Presidency, but are not allowed to volunteer for any particular brigade or battery.

THE following is the Appendix to a General Order on Recruiting, showing the advantages of the Army, and containing regulations relating to enlistment and pay and pension, lately issued from the Horse Guards. Commanding officers are requested to give it the widest possible circulation, and to take care that soldiers proceeding on furlough have the means of making it known at their homes:—

"Able-bodied young men, who are capable of bearing arms, and certified by the examining surgeon to be in all respects fit for the service, may enlist for the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Royal Artillery, or for the Royal Engineers. Infantry.—Recruits for Infantry must be not under 18 or over 25 years of age; they must be 5ft. 5in. in height at the least, and must measure across the chest—if 5ft. 5in. and under 5ft. 8in., 33in.; if 5ft. 8in. and under 5ft. 10in. 34in.; if 5ft. 10in. and upwards, 35in. Recruits will, according to present arrangements, be taken for the 60th Regiment and Rifle Brigade who measure in height from 5ft. 4½in. to 5ft. 7in., but they must measure 34in. across the chest. Cavalry.—Recruits for Cavalry regiments are taken at the same age as those for Infantry regiments. The height and chest measurement of recruits for Cavalry for the present are as follows:—Heavy, from 5ft 8in. to 5ft. 11in. medium, from 5ft 7in. to 5ft 9in.; light, from 5ft. 6in. to 5ft 8in.; chest measurement—if 5ft 6in. and under 5ft. 8in. 33in; if 5ft. 8in. and under 5ft. 10in., 34in.; if 5ft. 10in. and upwards, 35 in. Royal Artillery.—Recruits desirous to enter for the Royal Artillery as gunners will be taken between the ages of 18 and 25. Drivers for the Royal Artillery must be 19 before they are enlisted, but artificers may be taken at 17. The height and chest measurement of recruits for the Royal Artillery for the present are as follows:—Gunners—from 5ft. 7in to 5ft. 8in. in height, with chest measurement of 33in. in full; from 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 10in. in height, 34in chest measurement; from 5ft. 10in. and upwards, 35in. chest measurement. Artificers, if tested—5ft 5in and upwards, and 33in. chest measurement. Drivers used to horses—from 5ft. 4½in., to 5ft. 6½in., and 35in. chest measurement. Royal Engineers.—Recruits for the Royal Engineers will be taken between the ages of 18 and 25, but drivers cannot be enlisted until they are 19 years of age. The height and chest measurement of recruits for the Royal Engineers, for the present, are as follows:—Sappers—Height, 5ft. 6in. and upwards, but good mechanics, artisans, and tradesmen likely to be useful to the corps may, on the approval of the Deputy-Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, be taken without reference to height; chest measurement, same as for Cavalry. Drivers.—Height, from 5ft. 4½in. to 5ft. 6in.; chest measurement 35in., minimum. Boys—A certain proportion of boys, not under 14 or over 16 years of age, are enlisted, to be trained as drummers, musicians, trumpeters, buglers, and a few, if tailors by trade, are also enlisted."

ARRIVAL—JULY 1.

Waudby, Captain, 19th Regiment, N. I., on furlough, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES—JULY 3.

Travers, Lieut.-General, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Chandler, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.
Sadlier, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Waudby, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.
McIntosh, Sergeant, Hyderabad P. W. D., on furlough, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 30.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr T M Bustead, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes Madras, privilege leave for three months, from the 1st Sept next.

Capt H W Bird, Cant Magst of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months, from the 5th proximo.

Lieut-Col R B Kennedy, Ex Engr, Wynaad, fifteen days' privilege leave, from the 25th June 1874, or date of handing over charge of the district.

Capt R F Taylor, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, two months' privilege leave, on relief from charge of the Kurnool District by Mr Goodchap.

Lieut M Greer, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, one month's preparatory leave.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Francis Brand, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput during the absence of Mr Foord on furlough, or until further orders.

Maj Archibald Gibson Murray, M S C, to act as Cant Magst at Trichinopoly during the absence of Capt Bird on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn Henry David Cook, M D, to be Zillah Surgn and Supt of Jail at Masulipatam.

Mr E L Pearse, Actg Sub-Colr and Joint Magst of North Arcot, assumed charge of the Stipend Pay Office at Nellore from Mr H Sewell on the 24th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col P L Holmes, S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 17th N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Col G T Radcliffe, Comdt, 1st Light Cavalry, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Col J N Bennett, S C, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Capt R Tait, Adjt 26th N I, on furlough on private affairs for six months.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Maj Thomas Trevor Turton, M S C, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the 20th June 1874.

The under-mentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Maj O F Smithers, S C, arrived at Madras on the 22nd June 1874.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Lieut-Col P G Rideout, Offg Wing Officer 27th N I, arrived at Madras on the 22nd June 1874.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 19th June 1874.

The services of Lieut H A Rigg, R A, are placed at the disposal of Govt for temporary employment in the Ordnance department.

The undermentioned candidate was reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 10th of July 1868, agreeably to G G O 734 of 1864:—

Lieut F C N Goldney, 26th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 28th May 1874, directing Lieut R K Ridgeway 43rd N I, to proceed to Debrooghur with the least possible delay, to act as Adjt to the 44th N I.

Delhi Garrison order, dated the 1st June 1874, appointing Lieut R E A Jenkins, 2nd Wing Subn 20th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Maj H McD. DeW. Douglas, proceeded on sick leave.

36th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 8th June 1874, appointing Lieut C Hegge to officiate as Adjt, vice acting Adjt T M Maxwell, promoted to Captain.

55th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 14th June 1874, appointing Lieut A H Atkinson to officiate as Adjt to the left half batn at Delhi, during the absence on leave of Lieut E H C Braddon.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 15th June 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on general leave of Maj E H C Simpson, 2nd Squadn Officer:—

Capt F P W Freeman, 3rd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer.

Captain D Adamson, 1st Squadn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 9th June 1874, appointing Lieut M Armstrong, 2nd Squadn Subn, (rejoined from garrison course of instruction), to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt R B Graham, offg as 2nd Squadn Officer.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Regimental order, dated the 7th June 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from the garrison course of instruction of Captains O Barnes and S D Barrow:—

Capt O Barnes, 2nd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut Col A T Armstrong, offg as Comdt.

Capt A England, 3rd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Barnes.

Capt S D Barrow, 2nd Squadn Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H C Greenaway on furlough.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 8th June 1874, making the following appointments, with effect from the 4th idem, consequent on the return of Lieut C Egan, from garrison course of instruction:—

Capt J H Green, 3rd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut Col P S Yorke, offg as Comdt.

Lieutenant G Egan, 1st Squadn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut J B Lynch, 2nd Squadn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 15th June 1874, appointing Capt D C S L Carnegie to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, vice Capt H W Shoubridge, appointed Fort Adjt at ock.

rd N I.—Regimental order, dated the 8th June 1874, appointing Lieut S V Gordon, offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A D Anderson, Wing proceeding on furlough.

undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed ower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on the 1st June 1874:—

O B B Hobart, D A Royal H A, Apothecary W I Knight, yal H A, Private M Tighe, 5th Lancers, Private T Staple- Lancers, Private G Adams, 1-6th Foot.

wing order is confirmed:—

vision Order, dated the 15th June 1874, directing H Stewart, M D, 15th Hussars, to assume charge of Depy Surgn Genl British Forces, Meerut Circle, ellis, proceeded to assume charge of the office of ish Forces, pending further orders.

ioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut Col N E Boileau, (B S C, Depy Judge indee division), to the 5th July, in extension of eave granted him in G O C C of the 27th April

rtillery—Brev Maj G F Blackwood, C Baty F ntere, from the 25th April to the 15th Oct, on

Lieut F C Pocklington, to Murree, from the 13th 15th Oct, on medical certificate, in extension of pri-

ussars—Capt J S Black, to remain in England, from the 1874 to the 30th January 1875, on private affairs, in ex-

Hussars—Capt M Bieber, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th the 11th Oct, in extension of privilege leave, on medical

ry—Lieut F M E Vibart, (B Batty 19th Bgde) to n days, from the 15th July 1874, and thence to months, on urgent private affairs.

Wilkinson, from the 9th June to the 9th ivilege leave.

S Kennedy, to England, for twelve regiment, on private affairs.

Watson, (Staff 35th N I,) for one Bombay, to appear before a

St. if Officer, Delhi,) to from date of leaving station

to Dalhousie and the 15th Oct.

N I, f

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
- Introduction.
- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DANGERFIELD—June 30th, at Mrunmar, the wife of Edward Dangerfield, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MONK—NOWLAN—July 1st, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, Mr. Joseph Monk, to Miss Alice Jane Nowlan.

SMITH—VAUGHN—July 1st, at Madras by the Registrar, Mr. William D. Smith, to Miss E. Matilda Vaughn, Madras.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S latest answer to Mr. Dunbar's repeated request for the production of the official correspondence about the Bombay Riots will help some of our contemporaries to solve a problem which seems to have sorely perplexed them of late. They have indulged in many curious speculations as to the sort of treatment the Parsee Memorial would receive in England; and, the wish being father to the thought, they have usually come to the conclusion that in all probability the Ministry and the Parliament would have too much to do to take notice of anything so insignificant as a mere complaint by 40,000 inhabitants of Bombay that they had been misgoverned. We have not tried to disturb these critics in the full enjoyment of their delusion, because it was obvious that the discussion of what would be done was idle when time would so soon settle the controversy. It has now been made plain that not only several members of the House of Commons who take a keen interest in Indian affairs but the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India regard the question which had been raised regarding the competency of Sir P. Wodehouse to govern Bombay as one of serious importance. Lord George Hamilton confirms the accuracy of our statement, published a few weeks ago, that the India Office would, in coming to a decision as to the fate of Sir Philip, be guided mainly by the opinion of the Government of India; for he declares that the Secretary of State is still in communication with that Government on the subject, and that the correspondence is, therefore, still incomplete. We forbear imitating the example of journalists who have spoken of the recall of Sir Philip Wodehouse as already agreed upon; but the natural inference from the remarks of the Under-Secretary of State is that His Excellency's conduct has been considered worthy of serious censure, and that, if even Sir Philip be not superseded in the Government of this Presidency, he will at all events be severely reprimanded. If the Government of India and the Secretary of State had absolved him from all blame, they would have hastened to announce his acquittal, instead of leaving him in a state of painful suspense and prolonging without cause the popular irritation in Bombay against a Governor who has at present lost his hold on the respect and confidence of the public. On the other hand, there must naturally be a good deal of hesitation on the part of the authorities, no matter how deeply incensed they may be with Sir Philip Wodehouse, to create what might be the dangerous precedent of recalling an Indian Governor for no other reason than that the people of the country are not pleased with him. We are not surprised, therefore, at the delay that has taken place in bringing the matter to an issue; and it is by no means unlikely that the judgment against Sir Philip Wodehouse, when it is pronounced, will be based rather upon his wrong- quarrelling with the Government on the

ploy the military to restore order in Bombay until the third day of the riotous disturbances in the native town. But although, to save the dignity of the English Government, the verdict may be taken [illegible] it can no longer be done [illegible] royal family has [illegible] the most prejudiced mind, [illegible] ial has had a powerful, and pos[illegible] ence in turning the current of opin[illegible] India Office and in Parliament again[illegible] sent Government of Bombay. We are [illegible] the disappointment of the gentlemen who foretold that the Memorial would not receive serious consideration at home; but, if the facts are against them, they have at least had the pleasure of publishing their prophecies and making fools of the people who believed in them.

AT a period when India is threatened with a vast expenditure on Public Works, it becomes the duty of every one to satisfy themselves that the money is to be expended in the most advantageous manner, and of the press to guard the public against its expenditure in gratifying the whims of individual philanthropists, strong in the conviction of their own infallibility and their power to confer blessings on ignorant humanity. The failure of the Secretary of State to appreciate the importance of the situation, and the apparent facility with which he loses his head when he soars to the dizzy heights of his unbounded authority over this distant empire, must cause his colleagues some uneasiness as to the possible results of leaving him to himself; and it is sincerely to be hoped, for the credit of all concerned, that Parliament will keep a strict watch on all the proceedings connected with the proposed Public Works measures in this country, and steadily discourage any flighty schemes or propositions which have not had the advantage of full and open discussion and criticism by the community chiefly concerned.

Famines are deeply to be deplored, and we were amongst the first to recommend an expenditure on Public Works with a view of averting them. Nevertheless, the conception and execution of Public Works must be a work of time, and we should regard it as a calamity only inferior in degree to that of famine, to find the country laid under a fresh burden of taxation or impediments to progress by ill-devised works of any kind; and we view with the greatest apprehension the remarks of the Secretary of State, which indicate his gleeful adoption of the views of monomaniacs like Colonel Strachey and Sir Arthur Cotton, and his inclination to afford an opening to such men for giving prominent effect to their theories. We must confess to being entirely against the appointment of the Public Works Minister, believing that Lord Northbrook is by far the best man to advise on such matters, assisted by the ordinary members of the Council. The rapidly forced execution of public works at any time is a source of disturbance and false economy. The labour market is too largely drawn on all at once, the price of labour necessarily rises, and the works must cost more in proportion, while the rise in wages must equally tell on the cost of produce of the soil; and, [illegible] prices in the markets of nations may be [illegible] to be common, the competition of the [illegible] must be proportionally restricted, and [illegible] consequently imports must fall off.

The remunerative works thus [illegible] taken will for the few years [illegible] give a fictitious appearance [illegible] wages will go up, and [illegible] materials will swell th[illegible] traffic over our railways [illegible] of the works they w[illegible] more than they w[illegible] not been so excess[illegible] will the capital acc[illegible] diminished demand for la[illegible] in the wages and much dis[illegible] unless the development of [illegible] pace with the construction [illegible] and so provided a new de[illegible] As far as Indian railways are [illegible] increase of receipts for the last ten [illegible] exceeded 8¼ per cent. per annum, wit[illegible] out much liability to error be taken as [illegible] rate increment of development of the soil [illegible] districts traversed—for the Railway receipts are a sure indication of the trade and production of the country. At this rate by the ordinary rule of compound interest it should take 8½ years to double the present length. But it is only in the earlier stages of the opening up of a new country that such large annual increments occur, and, assuming that the diminished rate of increase were to average 4·125 per cent. in future and the doubling of the present length extended over 17 years, we should probably be near the mark. Then if the 5,000 miles of new line—which will all be over easier country than the portions constructed, which are essentially the trunk lines—should necessitate a capital expenditure per mile of £10,000 to accommodate the probable traffic, we should have to incur an annual average expenditure of about three millions sterling, thus providing for opening about 300 miles of new line per annum.

Assuming that irrigation is in as forward a state as the railways, and that it would be most advantageous to expend equal amounts on production and distribution, we should have to incur an expenditure of about six millions per annum. It is highly probable that this sum can be spent without any addition to the Public Works establishments or a highly-paid member of Council. It may be said that this is slow progress: we say slow and sure. The railways of the United Kingdom in 1853 aggregated 7,686 miles in length, and in 1872 15,814 miles, having thus taken twenty years to double. The average annual increment of earning, however, has not been more than 2¼ per cent. per annum, and had not the eagerness of private enterprise unduly pushed on undertakings in excess of the requirements of the times it should have taken twenty-eight years to double the length—the time in which a sum would double itself at 2½ per cent. compound interest. The result of this has been very evident in the generally depressed state of railway stock ever since '53, and it is only lately that an improvement has begun to manifest itself, when there is a temporary cessation of construction.

As regards the expenditure on irrigation we shall be very glad to see it proceed in equal degrees with railways, but have no faith in the irrigation-cum-navigation theory of Sir Arthur Cotton. We have always been led to understand that irrigation requires that the greatest quantity of water shall be delivered for the least capital expended in the canals. Now this can only be attained by a canal of smallest dimensions for the greatest flow of water, and indicates the desirability of the greatest fall in the bed which the nature of the soil will admit without causing erosion. This object is not to be obtained without a maximum velo[illegible] of the water for the capital spen[illegible] the other hand navigation dem[illegible] the water should have no vel[illegible] How these two requirements ar[illegible] quite inconceivable without los[illegible] both for the same capital exp[illegible] swash from boats on the banks of th[illegible] most injurious, and necessitates for [illegible] effect that the canals should be as br[illegible] possible. How is this to be reconciled wi[illegible] comparatively limited breadth required [illegible] irrigation? Either the canal must be [illegible] narrow and have too great a slope for naviga[illegible] tion, or it is broader and has too little slope to provide the required delivery of water for the fields. The same capital can certainly not do the work of both irrigation and also navigation, and... more is required for the latter than is sufficient for the former in the same canal, it is folly to unite the capital of one with that of the other when by so doing the element of speed is sacrificed. It is all very well for Sir Arthur Cotton to get a pleasure boat [illegible] that will take him through the water at [illegible] feat is an astoundin[illegible] vincing practical [illegible] of India's teemin[illegible] for in the most [illegible] recommen[illegible] but by th[illegible] tion

on his figures, for he gives no data to show h[illegible] he arrives at it. Sir Arthur also in his enth[illegible] siasm totally forgets, apparently, that while the money devoted t[illegible] duces from the soil only on[illegible] so in the year, the mercha[illegible] will produce profits to him in pro[illegible] the celerity with which he can turn it over, and that therefore he is quite wrong in assuming that speed is of no importance to the country; it is a matter of the greatest moment to its trading community and cannot be too much borne in mind. Sir Arthur's scheme, as far as it relates to navigation, may be very ingenious, and so may General Strachey's cranky top-heavy railway vehicles, but we can afford to pay for no eccentricities, and want nothing more than has been found to answer all purposes by the thousands of eminent engineers who have contributed to bring en[illegible] gineering science to the perfection it has attained in Europe at the present day.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 26TH JUNE.

Most of the members of the legal profession here have, I learn, preferred an application to the Sudder Court to put a stop to the practice of legal practitioners receiving cases through brokers and paying them a commission. They have asked the Court to hold it as a misconduct in a pleader to receive a case through a broker. Their application was backed up by Colonel Widdicombe, Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, who expressed his approbation at the fact of the members of the profession having taken the initiative in the matter. The City Magistrate has also expressed his opinion in favour of the move. Shortly after, the brokers in a body went before the Sudder Judge and applied to him not to take any notice of the matter, and tried to make out that they were highly useful to the vast body of litigants. They have further urged that any such rule would be ultra vires, and should therefore not be passed. There is a very small minority of the pleaders against the abolition of the broker system, and at their representation the Sudder Court has referred the whole of the correspondence to the members of the profession through the District Judge for them to draw up written statements of the pros and cons of the matter; when, after perusing the whole, and making such inquiry as he deemed fit, he would pronounce his decision. The law brokers in this place are generally a low class of people without any education whatsoever, and the evils of their existence are too well known to the Judges and the public in these parts to call for any comment at my hands. It is to be regretted, for the honour of the profession, that the small minority should not make one common cause with the majority in attempting to root out this abominable class of law brokers. I [illegible] little piece of news, as it may probably [illegible] arousing the attention of the lega[illegible] where, to find ways and mean[illegible] brokers, who, I believe, [illegible] Court. Should there b[illegible] the Judges, it would [illegible] passed to obtain [illegible]

There was [illegible] which pass[illegible] course. [illegible] happy [illegible] pened [illegible] A fi[illegible]

three apothecaries in the different parts of the town, to attend to the wants of the people, so that virtually there will be no actual reduction in expenditure. Dr. Lookmanjee has been in Kurrachee for the last ten years or so, and has acquired a great popularity, and richly earned the esteem of all classes of the native community. His charges were very moderate. He used to be sent for from all parts of the town at all hours of the day and night. The result of his departure from us will be that persons in need of medical aid will have to send for a European doctor whose fee would at least be a gold-mohur, so that his services will be within the reach of a very few, while others will have to content themselves with the services of an apothecary, or to do without any. It is therefore to be hoped that the powers that be will either make up their mind to retain the services of the present assistant surgeon, Dr. Lookmanjee, or else to have a sub-assistant surgeon in his place. A reduction in the Educational grant would be preferable to one in this direction.

NEW UP-COUNTRY SPINNING MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to inform you, from most trustworthy authority, that there are two mills to be started at Nagpore, including the one under notice in your issue of the 1st instant, the capital of which is Rs. 9,00,000, divided into 1,800 shares, one thousand of which have been taken up by one capitalist and the rest by a few of his friends. The other one is with seven lacs of rupees capital, divided into 700 shares, of which more than half the number have been taken up by one gentleman and the rest by some other persons. There are no shares remaining unallotted at present in either of these companies.

X.

THE MUSSULMAN OCCUPATION OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I was taking a stroll in the Victoria Gardens last evening I was most disagreeably surprised to meet several parties of Mussulmans, each numbering about twenty, some with very little clothing on, and others in garments of the dirtiest description, accompanied by several beggars such as in Crawford Market, &c., &c., the lame blind, all on their way to the m[illegible] very disgusting sight, and [illegible] ladies whom I observed [illegible] had just arrived [illegible] pleasant to be jostl[illegible] like the Garde[illegible] this nuisan[illegible] fleet m[illegible] thi[illegible]

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The Agra paper ... a new staircase has just been discovered under the platform of the Taj. The opening is on the lower or redstone platform, between the large reservoir of the fountain opposite the picnic building—the jawab—and the stone balustrade facing the river. It had been filled in with lime and bricks and rubble. Workmen are busy opening it out. It is surmised that the passage leads to the grave below, and that in all probability it was by this passage that the remains of the queen were conveyed to the grave. It is expected that a similar passage will be found on the opposite or Musjid side.

It seems to be the very general opinion throughout the distressed districts, observes the *Englishman*, that it is time all relief works were put a stop to, and the labourers relegated to their villages for field work, which is now abundant, and this opinion is coupled with an equally general fear that the quantity of Government grain on the hands of the local authorities will tempt them to postpone this salutary measure to the great prejudice of agricultural operations. The grain, however, is being disbursed with a liberality for which the existing necessities of the people furnish no justification. To those who are thought to be ashamed to receive alms, it is lent; to the poor it is given away.

A rather curious case was recently tried in the Assistant Commissioner's Court at Lahore, that officer being called upon to discharge somewhat similar functions to those which were discharged by Solomon in bye-gone ages. A Eurasian, formerly a resident of Lahore, who had a daughter of his kidnapped some years ago, believing that he had discovered his long lost and stolen child in the possession of a Mussulman family in Anarkullee, appeared before the magistrate and charged the parties with whom the child was living with the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship. To establish the identity of the child was a matter of some difficulty, and as both parties swore to the child being theirs, the Court was somewhat nonplussed. A learned gentleman of the long robe present, as *amicus curiæ*, suggested, that the magistrate should follow the example of Israel's wise monarch and try the knife trick practised on one occasion by that potentate with some success, but the magistrate, not being altogether patriarchal in his principles, preferred sticking to codes, and the accused, getting the benefit of the doubt, were discharged.

Mr. Edgar, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, who has lately made a journey into Thibet, writes as follows respecting the import of tea to that country:—"But of course the chief article of import is tea, which is generally of a coarse description and unpleasant flavour. The price of this is eight annas the pound at Lhassa. Thibetians told me that they could not buy in Lhassa tea as fine as some Darjeeling tea which I had with me, though as much as two rupees the pound is paid for the best tea procurable there. I have no doubt that if tea were freely admitted into Thibet, our Darjeeling growers could easily produce a tea of better quality than that now commonly consumed, and deliver it even at Lhassa at a lower price than is now paid for the China article. But they would have to manufacture for the market, and break away from ideas founded under the influence of brokers catering for English tastes. I doubt, however, whether there would ever be a large demand for the finer teas; but it is quite possible that a comparatively cheap supply might create a taste for such teas. The Phari Jungpen acknowledge to me that the prohibition of the importation of our tea is due to Chinese influence, and certainly a remonstrance on this head ought ... Majesty's representative at ... At the same time I must point out that the policy followed by our growers has done much to make the exclusion possible. It is an almost incredible fact that Chinese tea is imported through Thibet into Darjeeling for the consumption of the native inhabitants of the district, who are practically unable to obtain the tea grown on the spot."

ANOTHER CONFESSON OF HELPLESSNESS BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.*

The *Rast Goftar* says:—"During the time of the late Mahomedan riot, the Governor of Bombay openly made a confession to this effect, 'When the riot broke out I was at a loss to know what to do.' His Excellency has in another matter made a similar confession of his own weakness. The Municipality demanded Rs. 90,000 a year as the Government contribution to the maintenance of the Bombay police force; and the reply of His Excellency the Governor to this demand is in substance as follows:—Your claim is perfectly just one, but what are we to do? Government has got no spare funds, and we are at a loss to know how to meet the claim.' The meaning of the Government reply to the Town Council does in reality come to this. It is fortunate that, unlike the late Governor of Bombay, the present Governor does not deny his obligation to contribute to the police expenditure. Government admit that the Municipality has a right to demand a contribution for the maintenance of police........ But may not this plea on the part of Government of their inability to pay, after acknowledging their liability, be called an injustice to Bombay? The Government contribution has been stopped since 1871, while it was regularly paid in previous years. In the face of the extravagance that is rampant in other departments of the State, may we not call this plea of impecuniosity against the just claim of the city but a brazen-faced impudence? Government state that, for their having stopped the contribution, they exempted Bombay from the taxation levied in the mofussil. Even assuming for a moment the argument to be sound, it only tells against the position taken up by Government. If the contribution was stopped on condition that Bombay should be exempted from the new taxation imposed in the mofussil, then when those taxes have been abolished, why should not the Government contribution be renewed, and if it be not renewed, it comes to this, that Bombay is made to bear all the burden of which the mofussil has been freed. How scandalous is such an exhibition of weakness on the part of the Government of a capital city like Bombay."

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A meeting of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall to elect a member for the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S., resigned.

Mr. C. P. Cooper having been voted to take the chair, the notice convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed.

It was then proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, that Mr. Mull should be elected a member of the Corporation in place of Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Tudor Trevor said that before this proposition was put to the meeting he should like to propose that Captain Morland should be elected. He was a gentleman well known to every member of the European and native community. He was one who was extremely zealous in his duties, and he (Mr. Trevor) was sure he would attend to the interests of both the Justices and ratepayers.

... Rustomjee Cama seconded the pro...

... Mr. Trevor's amendment to ... were given for and ... on.

"BOMBAY TATLER."

... ition to possess ... feel very unhappy ... ived you of that ornament. ... appreciate the feelings which ... bosom of the old flag which used ... Bombay Castle. About a month ... the severe gale blew off the end of the flag, and ever since that catastrophe it has been a sad object. In a slight breeze it has been like a tailless dog trying to look merry but failing miserably because of having nothing to wag; or like a young lady in a tiff whisking out of a room with a wriggle which would have had a fine effect if her little brother had not unfortunately tied her dress into a rigid bunch, leaving her nothing to speak of to shake. The sight is one which might draw tears from a cockroach, and I think subscriptions for the poor old Bombay Castle flag might be solicited from ship chandlers, marine store dealers, and people in the ...tail business generally.

I think Bombay has been saved from a terrible fate by the Port Trustees rejecting Mr. Edwin Clarke's scheme for improving the Bombay foreshore. Had it been carried out, I believe that the lagoon in the face of the Elphinstone Estate would have swamped all Bombay. Such a dock would have been much too wet for the inhabitants; a drier dock will do; something that doesn't need so much reclaimed land to be scooped out to hold the water. It is a source of wonder how Mr. Clarke could have conceived such a grand scheme, and a rumour is gaining ground in certain quarters that it was first prepared in Bombay, and then sent home, coming out again with all the airs which a voyage home gives a native. Rumour points to several gentlemen in Bombay who were particularly interested in this travelled scheme, and one in particular is spoken of as a member of Mr. Scamp's Committee, which is said to have decided upon that hard bargain, the Hydraulic Dock. Well may the public exclaim, when made aware of the juggling which some of its servants practise,

> "Can these things be and overcome us
> Like a summer cloud without our special wonder?"

I am afraid that after the evidence given by Mrs. Lennon in the High Court, very few people will feel inclined to sympathise with her in her endeavours to get rid of a person whom she asserts to have been a bad husband. Mrs. Lennon evidently has but a poor idea of what "human natur'" is if she thought the twelve men in the box before her would believe that she and the Pathan spent so much of their time together simply in improving each others minds. However, her paramour has been punished, and I may dismiss that part of the subject, although I am so ungallant as to think it a pity that a portion of the punishment meted out to the Pathan could not have been visited upon the woman. His religion permits him, though a married man, to cohabit with more than one woman, and in cohabiting with Mrs. Lennon he may have believed conscientiously he was doing nothing so dreadfully amiss as to deserve punishment. She, on the contrary, was a married woman according to Christian rites, and her conscience, despite all the flattering unctions she may have laid to her soul, must have told her that no outward change she could make in her profession of religion would ever be able to absolve her from the vows she took at the altar as a Christian. Solemn responsibilities to God and man are not to be shaken off by a mere trick. A vow is a vow whether it is made by a Christian or a heathen, and if a Christian were to make one, ... a heathen would not unmake it. Yet, notwithstanding all this, Mrs. Lennon, who seems to me to be the chief offender, escapes. Perhaps this is why the unfortunate Pathan cried out against British injustice. But enough of this part of the case. There is another matter in this Lennon affair to which ... would direct your attention. The Pat... there is no reason to doubt his ... that he was married to Mrs. Lennon by the Cazee. When Mr. Lennon took his wife before the Magistrate in the Police Court to answer a charge of bigamy which he preferred against her, the case broke down because the Cazee who performed the nicka marriage could not be found by the police. Is it not strange that this Cazee could not be found? We have heard a great deal recently about the Cazees in Bombay, and I do not think that they are by any means such obscure individuals that our local police cannot lay their hands upon them when they are wanted. Do our great Mahomedan religious leaders—the men who sway their countrymen almost as they please in their musjids and their mosques—possess the invisible cap which, according to the fables of our youth, certain heroes had but to don to make themselves invisible to human eye? Or are they—which seems more reasonable—invisible only when our Mussulman detectives shut their eyes? There have been great complaints recently about the Mahomedan detectives, and though they have been blamed for perhaps more than they were guilty of, yet I think this last affair—a Mahomedan high priest not to be found when he has performed a ceremony which might bring him into trouble—must tend to make people believe that they have not been suspected without good reason. I have heard that the Cazee was sent out of Bombay, and then the police were able to say they could not find him, much in the same way as Sam Weller did not see his ancient parent in Court when he stared fixedly at the roof above him.

India is a country where so many queer people are that it is no wonder strange sportsmen now and then turn up among the pack. Simple Simon who "went a-fishing for to catch a whale when all the water he had got was in his mother's pail" has had his performance rivalled by a sportsman, in the south of India, we will say, who marched out into the forest at break of day to shoot the wild beasts therein. His gun was antediluvian in appearance; it was rusty; the butt seemed to be connected to the barrel by a hinge; and the trigger was useless, because it was unsupplemented by a hammer. The latter characteristic might have had a serious effect upon the sport if the sportsman's ingenuity had not been remarkable. As he strode through the jungle he was followed by a servant who carried a big stone in his hand, and this person's duty was to place a percussion cap upon the weapon when his master levelled the piece from his shoulder, and to hit the cap with the stone when the master whispered, "Fire!" This plan, though very ingenious, had its drawbacks; for, however good an aim the master might take, the servant was sure to hit the cap so hard as to make the gun go off with the muzzle pointing to the earth, and once or twice, what with the fervour of the servant and the hinge-like movement existing between barrel and butt, the master had the narrowest escapes imaginable from having his toes blown off. The sportsman was gifted with admirable patience; but by noon, when he was in a sweltering state of perspiration and looked towards his bag only to find it empty after eight hours' hard work, he thought it was absolutely necessary for him to put his ingenuity to the test in order to hit upon some means whereby his gun would go off straight. Like a flash of sunlight through an opening in a glade, a happy inspiration darted on his brain. For the next hour he was engaged in ...ing ... branches of trees and ... end of that time he ... rude tripod stand ... and his servant ... master crept ... tree to tree ... rrying the ... other.

to be found, the gun back to be properly placed between the sticks, and after this time the sportsman's nerves must have been tingling with impatience and a thirst for blood. Thus master and man sported in the forest till sunset, when they turned homewards; and although the bag, when turned out before the gentleman's anxious wife, contained nothing but a few feathers, he assured her with an enthusiastic face that he had really had splendid sport, for he knew he had wounded thousands of birds and beasts, which must all have died, and on the following morning he and a number of followers intended to go back to the jungle to find the bodies. "It is much easier, you know, my dear," said he, "to do your shooting one day, and pick up the spoil the next." I have a moral for this story; but as my readers have all plenty to do with their own morals, I refrain from allowing any of mine to trouble them.

I tell you there is no use of denying the fact that some men do not achieve greatness, but have it absolutely thrust upon them. We see instances around us every day. Of course we remember the case where a London tailor or bootmaker or something of that sort happened to possess a son and a long bill against a gentleman who had friends among the aristocracy. The gentleman found that he could not capitalise his high social friendships, and the tradesman might have whistled to the moon for payment of his bill when suddenly a favourable set of circumstances blew the gentleman into a snug Colonial appointment in Timbuctoo. Shortly after his assumption of office, the tradesman's son arrived in the same country, and the gentleman was so glad to see him that he conferred upon him a substantial appointment. At the same time, by an accident, the tradesman's bill was lost, and if nobody took the trouble to search for it, why that was nobody's look-out but the owner's. There, now, see, how that tradesman's son had greatness thrust upon him! Another instance occurs to me. A young lawyer travelled from San Francisco to a city in a certain hot country. He took his oaths at the bar, and looked a striking enough personage. Solicitors experimented with him and gave him cases, but as his emotion was generally such when he stood up before the Court that he forgot his instructions, and mixed up in one wild jumble pleadings on behalf both of plaintiff and defendant, ending by asking the Judge to give a verdict against the "rascally, unjust, originator of this base suit—his client—no, his attorney—no, his learned friend"—solicitors fought shy of him and concluded that experimenting with his talents was too dangerous to be often repeated. Then our young friend taught law, and if successfully inculcating a circular, nebulous, puzzling idea of the mysteries of British and Colonial law be reckoned a virtue in a teacher, he was one of the most virtuous and conscientious instructors that ever breathed. His lectures upon "Coke upon Lyttelton" were wonderful. He would tell who Coke was, and who Lyttelton, ascribing to Coke a relationship to old King Cole. He would show how Coke came to be upon Lyttelton, and how Lyttelton liked having Coke upon him; and his soul would burn when Coke was the subject of his lecture, for he admired big heavy men, and had a feeling of contempt for those who knew so little about the elementary history of law that they were not aware that Coke was a singularly heavy man, while Lyttelton was, as his name implied, a little 'un, and this was the reason why Coke was always spoken of as being upon Lyttelton. His friends used to compliment him upon his legal knowledge, and some kind-hearted acquaintance of his among the local solicitors would tell him confidentially that they always thought, but now they were convinced, that his talents were much more suited for the lecture-room than the bar. And he was happy. No briefs came his way. But he was content with a moderate share of mediocrity and the open-mouthed simple admiration of his pupils. Day after day he struggled on. At last his patience was rewarded. The Emperor of the hot country had heard of his fame, and thought such a miraculous specimen of soft unbrilliance must be a man after his own heart, and therefore a man to be helped. So one morning the *Imperial Gazette* announced that the young struggling barrister and teacher of law was appointed Lord Chief Justice. His friends thought that the Imperial Government must be joking; but when they found that the fun of the thing really lay in the serious way it was carried out, they complimented the lucky man as best they could, and then went on as usual conducting cases with some care and knowledge of their duty, well knowing, at the same time, that they were thus disqualifying themselves for lucrative State service. I could give you more illustrations of my text, but let these suffice.

The newsletters of many Indian newspapers are often wonderfully and fearfully made. In nine cases out of ten it would appear as if the newsletter-writer could take no notice whatever of important matters, his idea of an interesting event soaring no higher than the birth of a son to the wife of "our worthy Collector, Mr. Smith," the sudden death of a favourite dog belonging to "a gentleman to whom the station is much indebted, Captain De Travers," or an amateur dramatic performance which is a "success," each of the performers (their names given) "acquitting themselves in a manner worthy of any professional." Many correspondents of newspapers seem unhappily to think that "anything" will do for the journal which they patronise, and hence we have columns of bald rubbish or stuff like Mrs. O'Fuddle's Diary thrust before our attention instead of really interesting news. I subjoin a newsletter which fairly burlesques the style of many news-letters. I really wish that correspondents would take the trouble to write carefully instead of in a slipshod way, and when they have nothing to say, would say it and be done with it:—

Nassick, 29th June 1874.

Wolfert's Roost.

We have had any quantity of rain here: and the surroundings of this Brahminical metropolis have assumed a most charming aspect. To use the language of Bulwer, the mornings are musical with birds. The scenery will delight a Claude, and charm a Turner. The beautiful and undulating outline of the majestic hills skirting the dim horizon when proceeding towards the Leena presents a perfectly European tableau. The municipal and sanitary arrangements of the town, under the ever-watchful eye of our worthy and popular Collector, is all that could be desired. But I need not dilate upon this subject in this letter, as I intend to dwell upon it in extenso—and you and the public are well aware that the name of the Erskines are so well associated with administrative talents of no common calibre. A bright day looms for Nassick. We are blessed with an officer at the head of these districts who is an earnest and able man, fully aware of the responsibilities of civilization, and who sympathises with every plan of improvement. The work entrusted to his care is conducted in a manner which exalts the Government, and makes it a thing to be understood and reverenced. That "dreams grow realities to earnest men" is not a matter of wonder. But to return to the subject of this letter. The Municipal Inspector, Mr. Smith, seems to be a most active and hard-working officer, and keeps the native inhabitants of the town always on the qui vive by his regular and early inspections of the various lanes and alleys. The approaching advent of Dr. Burn's departure from Nassick on pension is very much felt by all classes of the community, and although the old gentleman is not personally known to the present writer, I have gleaned from all quarters that he is held in very great esteem by the natives, rich and poor. I may well be pardoned if I grow poetical and say of this worthy disciple of Galen—

> Endeared to us like Scotland's greatest Bard;
> Too soon bid thee farewell, we'll feel it hard;
> Long on thy kindness, we'll dwell, worthy Burn,
> And in our hearts, raise to thee, a living monument urn:
> And oft in Gunga's holy town,
> My name will be uttered with love and renown!
> The best of friends, it's truly said, must part:
> But where's separation when you dwell in our hearts?
> Seek then, thy well-earned repose, our worthy friend:
> For with the word farewell, we our blessings blend!

I have just been informed that a murder has been committed at Point, but under our local Fouzdar there is every reason to hope the perpetrators of the foul deed will soon be apprehended and made to swing on the gallows—for— ...dmashes catch it warm ... fall ...

whom ... Nassic... great boil of

> Chorus.
> Sing Lala ba loo! Sing jabber be d——n!
> Sing Puckre Dboobie poor!
> Sing Dirtyje, Cursetjee, jabbery joy!
> Sing chilly gowallah be dore!

The ghauts present its usual picturesque and animating tableau. Here, as an observant and graphic writer would describe, the idler lounges and has a hawk's eye after a pretty wench. Here also Brahmin and Mahratta females see the world out of their zenanas, cultivate friendship, acquire taste, pick up fashion, talk scandal, discuss the politics of petticoat government, learn the prices current of eatables, and propose matches for their sons and daughters. Half the flirting and half their romancing go on at the ghauts. Here the young *borbees* (widows) have an opportunity to exchange glances to know that there are admirers of their absolute beauties, and to enjoy the highest good humour they can harmlessly do. You occasionally also see on the ghauts, native officials, after their ablutions, squeezing the water out of their *shendees* and applying holy *bhasmah*, or ashes, to their body preparatory to break their fast.

BOMBAY.

The gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning at five minutes to 10.

Enticing away a Married Woman.—Yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, one Fakoo Meeya Nawagaree, a Mahomedan, laid information to the effect that his wife, Fatma, had been enticed away by one Curreem, whom he charged with adultery, and prayed that a warrant might issue for his apprehension. His Worship granted the application.

The Attempted Murder in Lohar Chawl.—Dwarkibaee, the wife of a clerk in the employ of Mr. Mirza Husson Khan, solicitor, who was wounded by her husband with an empty soda-water bottle and a penknife on Saturday last, has now completely regained consciousness at the Jamsetjee Hospital. She is reported to say that her husband was on some occasions observed to be wandering in his mind, and that he was in that state when he wounded her.

The Weather in Poona.—No rain has fallen for several days past, and the weather is beginning to be hot during the day. The sun ceases to be obscured by clouds, and out-door sports are pursued under difficulties, as there is great danger of becoming overheated and then receiving a sudden chill in the intervals of playing. There are several cases of dysentery in camp and fever prevails to some extent. There has been a funeral each day this week, so that most people feel rather dull.—*Deccan Herald*.

Colaba Branch Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending on the 30th June 1874 amounted to 521, of which 189 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 96 Hindoos, 13 Mussalmans, 19 Parsees and 61 Native Christians. Adult males 92, females 49, and children 48. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhœa, bronchitis, catarrh, rheumatism and ulcers.

Assaults.—One Luximon Rama reported to the police that on the night of Thursday last, two Hindoos, Kassia and Ruthna, severely assaulted him, so as to necessitate his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The offenders have not yet been apprehended.—One J. G. Carbery, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting a Parsee buggy-wallah, and was on conviction sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10; two of which were paid to the complainant as compensation.—Yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, one Purshotum Hurkisson was charged with assaulting one Babajee Luximon. The assault had been committed at the office of the Executive Engineer, where the complainant is employed as a peon. The complainant had received a deep wound in the forehead, which was dressed at the J. J. Hospital. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 20; 5 of which were awarded to the complainant as compensation.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury:—

Mahomed Hoosein, a cook in the service of Syed Abdool Wahab, a religious mendicant living on charitable fees, was charged with stealing a bag containing Rs. 280, the property of his master. The prosecutor came from Bangalore to Bombay and had been staying with his servant at the house of one Abba. On the 17th April last he missed the bag of money from his box, which had been locked, and the key of which had been kept on his bedstead. At the same time he missed the prisoner from the house. A report was made to the police, and a look-out kept for the prisoner at the railway stations. The same day the prisoner, covered over with a cloth like a native woman, was found sitting on the platform of the Byculla station, and was recognised by a friend of the prosecutor. On his person were found the bag of money and a ticket to convey him from Byculla to Bangalore.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

CHEATING BY MEANS OF FALSE GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Jeeta Munna, a Marwaree pawnbroker, was charged with cheating Hunma Bussaman, a stevedore, of Rs. 1,775, by inducing him to believe that certain ornaments, on the security of which he made advances of money, were made of gold, whereas he (prisoner) knew that they were made of silver and had been gilt. Mr. Budroodin conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Branson appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Budroodin briefly stated the facts of the case. On the 23rd January last, prisoner went to the prosecutor, with whom he had money dealings and in whose books he had made entries of advances made to him, and produced an ornament which he said was of gold, and asked for an advance on the security of it. Prosecutor, after some conversation, advanced Rs. 425; and one Fuckeera, at the prisoner's request, made an entry of the transaction in the prosecutor's book. Three days afterwards prisoner went to prosecutor's house with some other ornaments, and on a similar representation as he made on the preceding occasion, he obtained an advance of Rs. 375, an entry of this transaction also being made in the prosecutor's book. On the 7th Feb. last, the prisoner went with a larger number of ornaments and obtained from prosecutor an advance of Rs. 975. Some days afterwards the prosecutor discovered that there was no shop at Dongree, of which the business was conducted under the name given him by the prisoner. The circumstance having excited suspicion, prosecutor had the ornaments tested and found that they were made of silver, and not gold. He thereupon applied to a magistrate for a warrant against the prisoner as well as against Fuckeera and another person who had accompanied the prisoner to his house.

Evidence was led for the prosecution at great length.

Mr. Branson, on behalf of the prisoner, urged that his client made use of no fraudulent misrepresentation, because he did not tell the prosecutor that the ornaments were all solid, all pure gold; and that what he represented was true to his knowledge, namely, that they were made of some gold. The prisoner might himself have been deceived. He gave the goldsmith an order to make him some ornaments; and the goldsmith made them of silver with a coating of gold. But there was no evidence to show that he made them so at the request of the prisoner; and that it might be that the prisoner himself had been deceived by the goldsmith. The outside coating was very thick, and even a goldsmith would have been unable to say that the ornaments were not made of gold without breaking them. Prisoner, after receiving them from the goldsmith, could not have tested them in that manner, for being broken they would have been of no use to him.

His Lordship, in summing up, told the jury it was now a well-established point as to the charge of cheating that a mis-statement of fact which went to the essence of the contract between two parties completed the offence. A man, who only vaunted his goods, saying they ... of the best description they represented, would ... guilty of cheating under false pretences; but ... man said it was one thing when he knew it w... or in other words sold an article was made ... he knew it was made of silver, he wo... cheating.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, ... tenced to be imprisoned for eighteen ...

ANOTHER CHARGE.

The same prisoner was indicted ... November 1873, cheated one N... induced him to make advances ... security of ornaments which he frau...

ADDITIONAL PASSENG... HOMEWARD MAI...

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Capt... Gillson, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via Canal, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Davies, Captain C. L. Hulbert, and Sergeant R. McIntosh.

For Suez—Mr. A. W. Sharples.

GOVERNMENT AND THE GRAIN DEALERS.

Government have passed the following resolution, under date the 1st inst., on a petition from Purshotum Inderjee and others, retail grain dealers of Bombay, dated 26th May 1874, complaining of their being compelled to substitute for cheap wooden measures new copper measures and to purchase the latter at an exorbitant price from one party holding a monopoly under the immediate auspices of the police; and praying that they may be allowed to procure these measures from any source they may prefer and have them properly stamped by an officer independent of police influence or surveillance, and responsible only to the local Government for the proper fulfilment of his duties:—

Resolution—Petitioners should be informed that there is nothing to hinder them from getting their measures where they please, provided they agree with the standards kept in the offices of the Commissioner of Police and Clerk of the Markets. But measures which do not agree with those standards are in accordance with the law deemed false, and any retail dealer in possession of such without lawful or satisfactory excuse is liable to punishment, and the officers of police are authorized to inspect measures and seize any which they have reason to believe to be false. If petitioners choose to reject the means adopted by the Commissioner of Police for ensuring the correctness of measures, they will have no satisfactory or lawful excuse for being in possession of any which are false.

The following is the text of the petition referred to in the resolution:—

Bombay, 26th May 1874.

To His Excellency Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

The humble memorial of the undersigned retail grain dealers of Bombay.

Respectfully sheweth,—That your petitioners have up to recent period been in the regular custom of using wooden measures for the purpose of supplying grain to their customers which were properly stamped and frequently examined by order of Government. That these measures were procurable at the rate of rupees two for a complete set, and were therefore cheap, economical, and duly suited the purpose for which they were required, whilst the public were protected from fraud by each one of them bearing the Government brand.

That since the year 1868, Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, has ordered these inexpensive grain measures to be abolished, and other sets made of copper to be substituted in their place.

That your petitioners would respectfully represent to your Excellency in Council, that, whilst these copper measures are in no way superior to those formerly in use by the grain dealers, as they only serve the same purpose, they entail a far greater expense on your petitioners inasmuch as the old ones only cost Rs. 2 each set, whereas those now ordered to be used cost Rs. 11-6-0 per set.

That your petitioners feel the grievance far more keenly, in consequence of their being compelled to purchase those new measures at an exorbitant rate, and then only from a party who supplies them to the dealers under the immediate auspices of the police, and, in fact, in the compound of the Commissioner's Office.

That your petitioners are convinced that if the principle of free and unfettered competition, in the sale of these new measures, were permitted, they could be purchased in the bazaar for a much less sum than that above mentioned.

That if this monopoly was done away with your petitioners could still be subject to the periodical examination of their measures by a competent inspector, and thus the public would be thoroughly protected, whilst the rights of your petitioners to purchase in the cheapest market would be maintained and secured.

Another grievance which your petitioners beg to submit to your Excellency's consideration is the absence of all uniformity both as regards the weight of these measures (some weighing 11 seers while others weighing only 7) as well as the method by which these measures are adjusted, using water for testing some and grain for testing other measures.

That since the arbitrary and compulsory introduction of this new and objectionable system, it is calculated, on a fair estimate, that no less than 25,000 sets of these new measures have been sold under the present monopoly, involving an outlay on the part of the grain dealers of nearly three lacs of rupees; whereas if these had been purchased in the bazaar from private tradesmen, and afterwards officially examined and duly stamped, the purchase-money for them would not have exceeded Rs. 1,09,000. That your petitioners would respectfully submit to your Excellency's consideration, that the above facts of themselves ought to be sufficient to induce the Government to abolish this monopoly which extorts so extravagant an amount from them, and which consequently materially rises the price of grain to the population, and lessens the legitimate earnings of the dealers.

That the grievance thus complained of is aggravated by the fact that the party who at present supplies these very expensive measures is authorised by the police authorities to inspect the measures of the grain dealers, and has thus an opportunity of condemning them officially, although they may be according to the standard, and by this means, he increases materially the large profits he makes, by compelling the dealers to purchase new sets, under a false plea, and thus entails great hardship and loss.

That another injustice is done to your Excellency's petitioners by the fact that whereas the retail grain dealers have no choice in the purchase of these copper measures the wholesale dealers are still permitted to use wooden ones, and to procure them from private sources.

Under the statements set forth above, and which are capable of distinct proof, if a fair opportunity be given them, your petitioners would respectfully solicit your Excellency in Council to cause a thorough and independent investigation to be made into the pernicious system which is now in force, and that the grain dealers may be allowed to procure their measures from any source they may prefer, and have them properly stamped by an officer independent of police influence or surveillance and responsible only to the local Government for the proper fulfilment of their duties.

And your petitioners as in duty bound wi... ever pray.

PURSHOTUM INDE...

And 48 other grain deale...

INSOLVENT DEBTOR...

Notice is hereby given that ... several persons hereunder na... been presented to the Court fo... Debtors, Bombay, praying, re... of the Act made and pass... Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

- Khema Hurjee, Bhima Hur... Walljee, carpenters.
- Kessowjee Wagjee, lately t... under the name and firm of ...
- Cursetjee Rustomjee, a cl...
- Mathooradass Canjee, a se... jee Khetsey.
- Kuttonsey Ludhaney, for... broker.
- Dossabhoy Hormusjee, an ...
- Gopall Bapoo, a goldsmith ...
- Accoob Dervesh, a dealer ...
- Hormusjee Jeewajee, a ca...
- Juggonnath Balcrustna, a ... tractor.
- Bhimsey Sajun and Ransey ... insolvent lately a dealer in met... bourer.
- Ramkisson (alias Kissandass) ... lery.
- Jeronimo de Almeida, formerly ...
- Vu-sonjee Dhurramsey, a dealer ...
- Gunoba Babajee and Venayeck ...
- Manockjee Rajaram, Govindbha...
- Nursey dass Manockjee, dealers in ...
- Vencoba Parshot... Poy, a ...
- ...onja Walli... merly ...

city ... embody ... municipal ... remarks th... humbly for be... must continue t... petitioners until th... of the municipal... is altered." We were glad to find that a few months after our representation was made, a bill, entitled, The District Municipal Bill, was introduced into the local Legislative Council, which provided among other things for the election, in whole or part, of the non-official Commissioners. The People's Association of this place, while taking exception to several of the provisions of the bill, expressed their gratitude in suitable terms for this liberal provision, and only requested that instead of leaving it to the discretion of the executive Government to authorise the election in whole or part of the non-official Commissioners the election of a certain portion of the whole number might be made imperative. It did not appear expedient to the Legislative Council to adopt this suggestion, and the bill was passed into law without any change in the section relating to this matter. While acquiescing in the superior wisdom of your Excellency in Council, we beg very respectfully to request that the provisions of section 7 of the District Municipal Act, so far as they relate to the introduction of the elective principle, may be made applicable to the City Municipality of Ahmedabad. It would be almost superfluous for us to insist in support of this request on the circumstance that the system of selection by Government, which has had nearly 20 years' trial in this town has been far from satisfactory and has altogether failed to secure a popular or efficient administration of the Municipality. We humbly submit that, constituted as the British Government is in India, any system of selection must be more or less fraught with the evils complained of. The Collector, from whom the nomination of new Commissioners almost always proceeds has a very narrow sphere of men to select from, as it would be too much to expect that such a sphere should form a fair or even a tolerable representation of the great mass of the people. Besides it is natural that he should desire to select such as will not differ from him. As a natural result of this system all Commissioners have come to be looked upon as Government servants; and people have not been slow to ascribe all their improper acts to the British Government. Your Excellency's petitioners would express a hope that to protect the precious honour of the British Empire in India, if for no other reason, Government will think it expedient to adopt a measure which will have the effect of transferring the odium of injudicious municipal measures to the people themselves by giving them the right of electing their own Commissioners. We would also add that our request to be allowed to elect our representatives for the management of our municipal matters is quite in consonance with the published opinions of several able Collectors and of the framers of the Draft Act. We have too high a notion of the framers of the Act to suppose that the section regarding election was never meant to be enforced, but was to remain a dead letter on the Indian Statute Book. We venture and are glad to say that by the wealth and population of our ancient city, by the wealth, commercial enterprise, and general intelligence, education and business habits of our fellow citizens, we possess among us several persons duly qualified by education and intelligence and public spirit to look after our local municipal affairs. Indeed, we should not look upon it otherwise than as an undeserved reproach to our city if Government, after the legal recognition of the elective principle, refused to extend its application to us, for there must be at least twenty wise and qualified persons in a population of a lac and twenty thousand. We observe from the Acts of the Government of India that the boon sought for by us has long since been granted to several towns in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency and other administrations. We must humbly put it for the consideration of your Excellency in Council whether we are not as well entitled to it as any ordinary town in the N. W. Provinces. We would not in a memorial, addressed to so enlightened a [illegible] as your Excellency, expatiate on the propriety of making the so-called Municipal Institutions really municipal. We trust that your Excellency will agree with us in the opinion that, whatever the reason for the [illegible] state of things, the time has now come for Government to allow some real share to the people of this city in the administration of purely municipal concerns. This concession is alike called for by the liberality of the British Government and the progress of intelligence and education, towards which the efforts of the Government have been for the last 75 years incessantly directed.—We remain, your Excellency's most faithful servants.

SIGNED DAYABHAI ANOPECHUND NUGGERSETT, and 1,200 others.

Ahmedabad, 1st June 1874.

THE POSITIVE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(*Englishman.*)

The feeling which exists generally with regard to the Indian rates of premium for life-assurance demanded by the old Companies, viz., that such rates might with safety be reduced, has had the effect of directing public attention in a marked manner to the rise and progress of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, which appeared amongst us about two years and a half ago as a candidate for public favour.

The attractions offered were, and still ... follow: "Uniform rates of premium ... the world, based on the English ... and a Positive note, given for every ... such note representing a draft on the ... mand for 40 per cent. of the premium ... larger sum payable at death."

These uniform rates have met w... Lord Sandhurst and Dr. Mouat, ba... been rejected by the leading ... insufficient for the climate of In... favour of the actuaries, but it is a... side that sufficient allowance has ... recently improved conditions of li... Europeans, and, as we have said, ... abroad that the rates of the ol... be reduced.

Whether the Positive Dire... on the question of rates an... be said to have been founded ... mical principles that could have ... as the pocket of the public is co... economy would naturally be pro... on each transaction to the insurin... system, a lower rate of expenditure ... follow, and the principle of economy, ... extended to the management, as much ... shareholders by whom the capital has be... to the general public to whom the Compan... support.

Enquiries are now being made as to the p... Positive Company is making, and whether it ... the anticipations of profit which were expressed b... Baylis and others in London when the scheme ... launched.

On turning to the Accounts and Report for 1872 and 1873 we find that the claims by death have been light (only £150 in two years); but with such a young Company there is nothing remarkable in this, although it m... be regarded as evidence that the lives have been ca... fully selected. The amounts received in the two y... include £36,869-19-8 in life premiums, £254,329-... capital, £35,220-17-6 in premiums on shares, ... £12,629 17 5 from other sources, or a total amount ... ceived of £339,519-19-7, out of which ... of £112,129-18-2 had gone in expen... that on the 31st of December last, after deducting ... items, the total funds of the Company, including ... premiums held in trust, capital, &c., only ... £222,820 7-9 which, allowing for the pre... on shares, represent a loss of £98,... up capital; so that the shareholders have ... got £125,377-13-1 to represent their ... £254,329-5, to which many ... at a considerable premium. W... reconcile these figures with the ... upon which the Company was ... however, that at the second ... London on the 22th of Apr... Mr. J. D. Bell, congratulate... the sound and substantial ... was of those entering into ... Company was not a ... resigned, and ... such an ...

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[illegible]ry
[illegible]nated
[illegible] by the
[illegible]y perhaps
[illegible]as showing an advance[illegible]st among the
[illegible] in the doctrines of the Christian religion.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

THE WEATHER AT COCHIN.—Mr. George Brunton, of Cochin, in his Commercial Circular dated 29th ultimo, says:—"The weather has been bad even for the monsoon; an almost continuous heavy downpour of rain has prevailed during the week with heavy squalls from westward, which, combined, have had the effect of destroying the old flagstaff tower, formerly a portion of the Portuguese Cathedral, which has stood for centuries. A large part of the eastern side fell this morning, leaving the remaining portion a melancholy ruin. The sea, however, has been sufficiently smooth to allow of lightly-loaded boats crossing the bar. At Narrakel it has been most unusually rough, which at this season is a very unfavourable sign.

A CORRUPT OFFICIAL.—We learn that very grave charges have been laid against Moung Htoon Oung, the Burmese judicial officer or myooke of Thongwa, recently an interpreter to the Chief Commissioner, and before that employed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction. We are told that a young lad who [illegible]s educated by Mr. Marks boasted in his village [illegible]t he could talk English as well as Moung Htoon [illegible]g, the myooke. This being told to the myooke the [illegible]was arrested and sent handcuffed by the myooke [illegible] proceedings held on him to Mr. Raikes, Assistant [illegible]ssioner of Yandoon, on a charge of personating [illegible] officer! Mr. Raikes, of course, dismissed the case. The boy, however, and his parents complained to the Deputy Commissioner, who ordered the myooke to answer the charge laid against him. We are also informed that Moung Myahoo, the writer in the Thongwa Court, has filed a petition before the Deputy Commissioner, charging the myooke with having received large sums of money from different people, and has given a list of fifty witnesses.—*Rangoon Mail.*

THE ATTORNIES' ASSOCIATION.—On the forenoon of Saturday last, a meeting of the members of the Attorney's Association was held at the Attornies' Library, to consider the best means of preventing the practice of allowing commissions to mooktears or law agents for work brought to them. There were upwards of 30 members present, Mr. A St.J. Carruthers presiding. It was finally resolved that the attornies as a body, should memorialize the Judges of the High Court, praying that their Lordships would recommend to the Government of India a legislative enactment prohibiting the system of granting commissions, with the proviso that the name of any practitioner countenancing such a system should be struck off the rolls of the Court. The cause of this agitation amongst the attorneys and of the requisition for the above meeting appears to be the following: A native attorney of the Court used to allow to his native clerk or writer one-half of his profits in every case which the man brought to his office. This practice seemed highly objectionable to the other practitioners, and hence these steps are being taken to put a stop to it.—*Indian Delhi News.*

THE PARK SWIMMING BATH.—Yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, the Plunge Bath at the People's Park was opened to the public by Mr. J. G. Coleman, the Offg. President of the Madras Municipality. The walk running round the bath was crowded by many worthy citizens of Madras of every rank. The water had risen to about three feet, and the bath was expected to be full by this morning, when it will have attained a height of five feet. When the masonry work is quite finished, the depth of water in the bath will be six feet. No one appeared inclined to inaugurate the proceedings by taking a "header," some noted swimmers excusing themselves on the ground of the water being of insufficient depth for a plunge, others expressing their unwillingness to swallow dirty water, the water having been confined for some length of time. After a little delay Mr. Lee, at Mr. Coleman's request, caused the fountain in the centre of the bath to play, and thus was the latter formally opened. A portion of the bath, will, we believe, [illegible] covered in, for the purpose of affording protection [illegible] the sun to bathers during the day. To prevent [illegible] indiscriminate use of the bath, it is in[illegible] levy a small fee on those who frequent [illegible]

[illegible]NOE NO ROBBERY.—Madras rogues seem
[illegible]ore and more daring daily. We are
[illegible] gentleman while walking along a
[illegible]fare in town the other evening, had
[illegible]ted by a native lad, who asked the
[illegible]would buy a good solar-topee. On
[illegible] he would like to see the article,
[illegible]wn paper parcel was thrust into
[illegible]hful vendor, who at the same time
[illegible]d the gentleman's beaver, while
[illegible]solar-topee. No sooner had the
[illegible] than did the pretended vendor
[illegible] and diving down a bye-street,
[illegible]ond the reach of pursuit. As
[illegible]entleman could recover himself,
[illegible]nine the contents of the brown
[illegible] had unintentionally accepted in
[illegible]n hat. Picture his chagrin when,
[illegible]per wrapper, he drew forth a greasy,
[illegible] "chimney-pot" which had evidently
[illegible] a good many hands, and seen good
[illegible]ever scandalous it might appear, the
[illegible]tting sun were powerful, and our discon-
[illegible]d was forced to hurry home, through crowd-
[illegible], bearing on his head the token of his discom-
[illegible]—*Madras Mail.*

INTENTIONAL INSULT.—At the Madras Town Police Court, on Wednesday, Abid Ally Khan Bahadoor, great-grandson of the Nabob of Wallajah, charged one Dasta[illegible]here Saib and a man named Ryman Khan, the first de-
[illegible]ndant with intentional insult, and the second defendant
[illegible]h using criminal force. The first defendant was also
[illegible]rged with aiding and abetting the second defendant
[illegible]sing criminal force to the prosecutor. Mr. Miller,
[illegible]cted by Mr. Champion, conducted the prosecution,
[illegible]r. Jeremiah appeared for the defendants. The
[illegible]of the case were to the following effect: The pro-
[illegible]was at the High Court on the 17th instant
[illegible]e there with reference to the case in the In-
[illegible]ourt, of Goolam Mahomed Saib, son of Rus-
[illegible] Dowlah Bahadoor, and he met the first
[illegible]t the place. Mahomed Anwar Ooddeen
[illegible]ked the prosecutor why he had shown
[illegible] towards him. The prosecutor replied
[illegible]me to the Court to speak to
[illegible] first defendant told Anwar
[illegible]door that the prosecutor was
[illegible] The prosecutor told the
[illegible]d not spoken to him or inter-
[illegible] first defendant then said to
[illegible] in giving yo[illegible]

[illegible]AN EXTRACTS.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE article on "Female Suffrage" which Mr. Goldwin Smith has written in *Macmillan's Magazine* is a weightly declaration of opinion against a party with which on other questions the writer has been, and perhaps still is, allied. Mr. Goldwin Smith still maintains in theoretical politics the language of an advanced Liberal, although on the practical point with which he deals he is emphatically Conservative. He has been to the United States, and has seen and heard the advocates of woman's rights, and thus he has been led to decide against them. We care little whether his arguments in support of this decision be good or bad, as no argument on the other side will mitigate the fact that he was induced to declare against female suffrage by the disgust which he felt for its supporters. He has seen, and, having seen, he ought to know. Mrs. Woodhull and her allies, who are merely names to us, are formidable realities to him. The very moderation of his language adds force to the condemnation which he delivers. It is alleged, he says, that female influence would mitigate the violence of party politics, but he thinks that both reason and experience point to the opposite conclusion. "In the Reign of Terror, and in the revolt of the Commune, the women notoriously rivalled the men in fury and atrocity. The same was the case in the late American Civil war. What has been the effect of public life on the character of the women who have thrown themselves into it in the United States can be doubted by no human being; and our experience of female agitations in this country seems to tell pretty much the same tale." The truth is, that no man of education and refinement, be his politics what they may, could help being repelled by a thoroughgoing politician of the other sex. In the United States, says Mr. Goldwin Smith, the grievance of which most is heard is the tyrannical stringency of the marriage tie, which, it is alleged, gives a man property in a woman, and unduly interferes with the freedom and genuineness of affection. "Some of the language used is more startling than this, and if reproduced might unfairly prejudice the case." Almost all English men and women would be startled at this language, and would be likely to decide the case against the side which uses it. Indeed the impression which one gets from reading reports of speeches of those American ladies who have "thrown themselves into" politics is that the speakers are a sort of wild animals who should be put into an island by themselves, and allowed to eat each other up. Any men who wish to join the "happy family" on that island might be allowed to do so.

It may perhaps have occurred to Conservative leaders to rejoice when they meet a young and ardent Radical, because experience shows that he is excellent material for making a middle-aged Tory. In the same way the consistent opponents of the late Mr. Mill must think it fortunate that Mr. Goldwin Smith was at one time numbered among his followers. Next to his contact with female politicians in America, the reading of Mr. Mill's *Autobiography* has had the greatest influence in deciding him against the views which Mr. Mill advocated. He states that he once signed a petition for female household suffrage got up by Mr. Mill, and he proceeds to explain how he has changed his mind. "He had not, when he signed the petition, seen the public life of women in the United States." It would be difficult to increase the force of this simple statement. Indeed the frank and ingenuous character of the whole article, while it ought to protect the writer from the taunts of the party he has joined, adds cogency to its condemnation of the party he has left. He tells us that Mr. Mill's *Autobiography* has revealed the history of his extraordinary and almost portentous education, the singular circumstances of his marriage, his hallucination as to the unparalled genius of his wife, and peculiarities of character and temperament which prevented him from appreciating "the power of influences which, whatever our philosophy may say, reign and will continue to reign supreme over questions of this kind." Here, again, we cannot but admire the gentle force of Mr. Goldwin Smith's style. We have heard that an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Mill expounded his views of society from the hustings to a rustic audience, and provoked a commentary equal in force, but far inferior in elegance to that of Mr. Goldwin Smith. We may, indeed, safely leave Mr. Mill where Mr. Goldwin Smith has placed him. If Mr. Mill's authority is taken away from the movement for female suffrage, there is no substantial support left to it, and Mr. Mill committed a sort of intellectual suicide by writing his own life. "To him," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, with involuntary but trenchant satire, "marriage was the union of two philosophers in the pursuit of truth; and in his work on the position and destiny of women, not only does he scarcely think of children, but sex and its influences seem hardly to be present to his mind." The American ladies whose language Mr. Goldwin Smith finds "startling" and likely to prejudice their case may perhaps be not unfairly described as the philosophical complement of Mr. Mill. They say enough, and even too much, about matters which he seems to have forgotten. But neither Mr. Mill nor his female allies can stand before the crushing blows of Mr. Goldwin Smith, nor will the cause for which they have vainly striven be greatly helped by Mr. Forsyth or even by Mr. Disraeli.

It will be difficult for the Conservative leader to show that Mr. Goldwin Smith is not a better Conservative of the social life of the civilized world than he is, and perhaps a new edition of *Lothair* may be required to demonstrate this point satisfactorily. Many passages of the article before us are to our mind Conservatism in its best sense. Take, for instance, the writer's view of history. If, he says, the woman has had her sorrows at home, the man has had his wars and his rough struggles with nature abroad. If the woman has had her disabilities, she has also had her privileges. "War has spared her; for if in primitive times she was made a slave, this was better, in the days before sentiment at least, than being massacred." Take, again, his account of the present condition of women in America. Their privileges, he says, extend to impunity, not only for ordinary outrage, but for murder. A prisoner whose guilt has been clearly proved is let off because she is a woman. The whisky crusade shows that woman is above the law. "Rioting and injury to the property of tradesmen, when committed by the privileged sex, are hailed as a new and beneficent agency in public life; and because the German population, being less sentimental, asserts the principles of legality and decency, the women are said to have suffered martyrdom." It would be difficult to surpass either the accuracy or the felicity of this description of recent proceedings in America. In another striking passage Mr. Goldwin Smith notices that there have been intimations, on the part of the women of the United States, of a desire to make very lavish use of capital punishment untrammelled by the technical rules of evi[illegible]r offences or supposed offences against
[illegible]Ve may observe by way of commen-
[illegible]assage that hardly an assize occurs
[illegible]ut at least one trial for what is called
[illegible] really an attempt by a woman to
[illegible]cter by perjury. It is difficult
[illegible]en with the help of the technica[illegible]
[illegible] defeat these attempts, nor can it
[illegible] precisely similar circumstances
[illegible]nged for rape, while other men
[illegible]penalties for seduction. The
[illegible] not apprehend that in America
[illegible] would go on allowing women
[illegible]ces against the sex." But he
[illegible]upply the force on which law
[illegible]e withdrawn, and all law
[illegible] England he thinks that
[illegible] reform drunken husbands,
[illegible]rohibitory measures against
[illegible] of carrying such legislation
[illegible] great already, would be
[illegible] that it had originated with
[illegible] votes were given to women,
[illegible] first result "the restoration to
[illegible]es, with their reactionary priest-
[illegible]ction of all that has been gained
[illegible]nies of the last century." Even
[illegible]s that little has been gained would
[illegible] Goldwin Smith in wishing that that
[illegible]reserved. To introduce female suf-
[illegible] would be[illegible] make confusion worse
[illegible]d a[illegible] element of di[illegible]

[illegible]port Mr. Forsyth's Bill, they will sac[illegible] the p[illegible]nent interest of their party to temporary expedients. Mr. Goldwin Smith is undoubtedly right in saying that the line could not be maintained where Mr. Forsyth would now draw it. Not merely unmarried women, being householders, but all women, would obtain the franchise, and "those at least who hold the family to be worth as much as the State, will think twice before they concur in such a change." We must say that this is true Conservatism, and we think that the remedy for much that is wrong in modern society is to be found in acting upon this idea of the value of the family. "The expensiveness of living in a country where the fashion is set by millionaires has put extraordinary difficulties in the way of marriage." If it were possible to change the fashion, and thus to remove the difficulty, nature might be trusted to do the rest. Girls in general, if they had a fair choice, would rather be mothers than philosophers, and the choice when once made would be irrevocable. Perhaps this very expensiveness of living may increase until it gradually works a cure of the evil it has created. If servants become very dear, a man may perceive that it would be cheaper to take a wife. The limited and transient success of the movement for female suffrage is due to causes which are exceptional, and, as we would hope, temporary. At any rate we are not suprised to learn that Mr. Goldwin Smith found that this movement "was received with mistrust by some of the best and most sensible women of his acquaintance." Sir Henry James is reported—whether rightly or wrongly we will not inquire—to have said that when half the ladies of Taunton appealed to him to support female suffrage, he would do it; and we think that at any rate he may safely wait until the movement has reached that point, and then consider what he ought to do.

BALFE'S POSTHUMOUS OPERA—"IL TALISMANO."

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 12.)

IT was almost a matter of certainty that "Il Talismano," considering the circumstances under which it was to be produced, would be brilliantly successful. Balfe's operas always succeeded; and an opera from Balfe's facile and fortunate pen, founded on so suitable a subject as the "Talisman," and executed by such artists as Mdme. Nilsson, Mdme. Marie Roze, Signor Campanini, and Signor Rota, was sure to be received with enthusiasm. The great feature in the execution was, of course, the performance of the part of the heroine, Edith Plantagenet, by Mdme. Nilsson; but the cast was admirable throughout, and, with the exception perhaps of "Falstaff," not one of Balfe's operas can ever have been played nearly as well as was "Il Talismano" yesterday evening. Unusual advantages, moreover, were given to it in the way of scenery and decorations. Sir Bernard Burke would have been shocked at the painting of some of the Crusaders' shields; but barring this oversight—which can scarcely affect the general success of the opera—the paintings and properties were as appropriate as they were magnificent.

The first thing every one must wish to know in connection with "Il Talismano" is how it came to assume its present shape and to be sung in the language now belonging to it. Mr. Balfe usually wrote serious and semi-serious operas for English companies, with dialogue for the speaking voice. His posthumous work, however, has an Italian libretto, and, like all Italian operas, consists of airs, concerted pieces, and recitative. A libretto founded on the principal incidents of Sir Walter Scott's famous novel of the "Talisman" was prepared some ten years ago by Mr. Arthur Matthison, an American gentleman who has gained reputation in his own country both as an author and as a vocalist, and who has certainly shown himself well acquainted with the requirements of the operatic composer in the "book" he offered to Mr. Balfe. Mr. Matthison's "Talisman" was at once accepted, and seems to have been set in the first instance as if for the Pyne and Harrison Company. According to this view the part now sung by Mdme. Nilsson would have been taken by Miss Louisa Pyne. Sir Kenneth would have been represented, not as now by Signor Campanini, but by the late Mr. Harrison. Miss Susan Pyne would have appeared as the soubrette-like Berengaria; and Mr. Santley (if the management had been in luck) would have undertaken the character of Richard Cœur de Lion, assigned at Her Majesty's Opera to Signor Rota.

Whatever may have been the state of affairs when it was commenced, we fancy that before the "Talisman" was finished (though Mr. Balfe was anything but a slow writer) there no longer existed an English opera-house. Propositions were made to the composer for bringing out the "Talisman" on the French stage, for which Mr. Balfe had already written three works—two for the Opera Comique, one for the Grand Opera; and, meanwhile, it happily occurred to him to substitute for the orginal spoken dialogue dialogue set to recitative. With the exception of a few bars added, we believe, by Sir Michael Costa, the whole of the recitative as now sung is by Mr. Balfe himself. "The Talisman" was, in fact, already in the form of a grand opera when, some three years since, Mdme. Nilsson heard portions of it played or sung by Mr. Balfe himself. She was delighted with the music, and offered forthwith, if the work were translated into Italian, to undertake the part of Edith. Naturally, the translation was made as suggested; and Mdme. Nilsson at the earliest opportunity devoted herself to the music of Edith Plantagenet, and, indeed, was said to be already perfect in it at the end of last season; when, however, for various reasons, it was determined to postpone the production of the work until the present summer.

So much for the history of the work. Now for the work itself. The novel of the "Talisman" presents so many different kinds of interest that half a dozen dramatists and composers might treat it in half a dozen different ways. Meyerbeer would have been above all struck by the opportunity it affords for contrasting two different kinds of civilization, each of which he would have found means to depict, or at least suggest, through characteristic music. Verdi would have been attracted by the passionate and melodramatic elements of the story. Gounod would have been moved by its romantic side, and would have given ample development to the religious scenes. Wagner—but who can say what Wagner would have done further than that he would have found in the "Talisman" a heroic legend and chivalrous personages after his own heart, and which, but for the fact that they are not German, he might have found worthy of being treated after his own system? Without neglecting any one element of dramatic effect, Balfe, in "Il Talismano," has remained Balfe, as Verdi would have remained Verdi and Gounod Gounod. The sentimental relations between the various characters of the story are those which have chiefly impressed him; and after listening to the opera without looking at the libretto, what one would carry away from the performance would be the recollection of a great number of charming airs, from melodies which, as sung by Mdme. Nilsson, seem as graceful and poetical as Weber ever wrote, to tunes lively and familiar enough to have occurred to Lecocq. That, after all, is the way to test an opera. An operatic drama to be worth anything should speak to the eye; and the drama of "Il Talismano" is sufficiently well constructed to enable any one already acquainted with Sir Walter's world-famous romance to follow its incidents without once turning to the printed pages of the libretto. We missed Saladin; but had Saladin been made a prominent personage, then, as only a certain number of leading actors—"protagonists" as the Italians call them—can be provided for in one opera, some other important character would have had to be omitted or at least thrown into the background. The dramatic poet, besides "taking his property whenever he finds it," claims the right of presenting it as he may think fit; and the chief operatic parts detected by the artistic eye of Mr. Matthison in the novel of the "Talisman," were Sir Kenneth, Richard Cœur de Lion, and Edith Plantagenet in the foreground, with Nectabanus, Sir Thomas de Vaux (transformed into "Il Barone di Vaux"), and Berengaria in second line. All these personages take part in the action, as do also the Emir Sheerkof, Philip of France, and the Duke of Austria. But, in a musical point of view, Edith, the soprano; Sir Kenneth, the tenor; and Richard, the baritone, stand out before all the other. Speaking of the work as we found it, and having heard it but once, it seems to us that with the exception of a grotesque air for Nectabanus towards the end of the first act, given with much point—
[illegible]much rather than too little—by Signor Catalani;
[illegible] pretty and thoroughly Balfian air, in polacca
[illegible] for Berengaria, sung precisely as it ought to
[illegible]y Mdme Marie Roze; and an admirable
[illegible]ce leading to the finale to Act ii. for Edith,
[illegible] Sir Kenneth, De Vaux, Richard, and
[illegible] all the music may be dismissed, except
[illegible] the leading soprano, tenor, and bari-
[illegible]e musical race must be placed Edith,
[illegible] Kenneth, closely followed by Richard;
[illegible]eratic field with Berengaria and Necta-
[illegible] of all other competitors.
[illegible]ampment of the opening scene was a
[illegible] scenic point of view for is the chorus

movement which the compose[illegible] o[illegible] present day (Gounod, for instance, Ambroise [illegible] and, we believe, Verdi himself in "Aida") discard as conventional, but which a dozen years ago, when Wagner's denunciations of operatic routine had not yet produced much effect, was looked upon as the indispensable form of the prima donna's aria. The first movement, with the recitative which precedes and introduces it, was sung by Mdme. Christine Nilsson with the most tender expression. Its poetic subject is the ordinary one of slow movements—and of a good many quick movements too—sung by operatic sopranos; and the inevitable theme is enlivened by frequent references to the stars of heaven, the flowers of the earth, and the diamonds from under the earth. The soft flowing of melody, delivered as it was with deep feeling and consummate art, produced [illegible] effect, but Mdme. Nilsson seemed to have determined [illegible] listen to, no appeals for repetition, and it passed without a formal "encore." The concluding part of the air is of the tearing, tormented kind; and, uninformed [illegible]atto, we should have taken it to signify rest[illegible] and agitation, though it, in fact, expresses rapt[illegible] As to one point there could be no mistake. As a mere matter of vocalization, Mdme. Nilsson sang it superbly, in token of which she was applauded with enthusiasm. Of the air for Nectabanus we have already spoken. Then comes a very effective trio and chorus for Edith, Berengaria, and Sir Kenneth and the Queen's attendants; and, finally, as regards act i. an air for Sir Kenneth, which the hearer ought to and, whether he desire it or not, will remember. "Candido fiore," otherwise, "Floweret, I kiss thee," will be heard again more than once in the opera; and by this very beautiful melody Sir Kenneth, singing it behind the scenes, will be recognized at a critical moment in the last act.

The conventional opera which Wagner—greater perhaps, as a critic and satirist than as a creative musician—proposes to drive out of fashion by force of ridicule, demands that each of the leading personages shall have a scena in set form; and at the beginning of the second act occurs Richard's opportunity. In the old days of the Pyne and Harrison company the second movement of Richard's air—of a highly martial character—would have been encored at least twice; and the audience last night would gladly have heard Signor Rota sing it a second time. Berengaria's pretty air, in the same act, was repeated; and the rule against encores having thus been broken through, Mdme. Nilsson was called upon to repeat almost every thing she sang; especially her portion of a sentimental duet with Sir Kenneth, and a very lively air, in galop time, which seemed to express great animal spirits rather than contentment of the soul. But it will be enough for the present to record the fact that the work was in all respects—and most deservedly—successful.

ROYAL DUKES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

ANOTHER son of the Queen has received a seat in the House of Lords, and there has naturally been the usual kind of talk in the papers. And not the least notable thing in the matter is the piece of advice given by the *Times* to the Duke of Connaught that, though he has become a Duke, yet he is not to do what another Duke may do; that, though the law gives him certain powers he must take care not to make use of them; that, though he becomes a member of the Legislature with a right to speak and vote in one House of Parliament, yet he must not think of voting there, while other members of the same body freely may. We are not going to discuss the practical wisdom of the advice; that is quite another matter. We are going only to meditate a little on the singular state of things which it really is when a man who has just been clothed with new rights and new powers can, to say the least, without manifest absurdity, be at once cautioned to abstain from all use of the rights and powers with which he has just been clothed.

This state of things, like many other things in this country, has come of itself; it is not the result of any formal enactment; for it would be hard to conceive a law forbidding a man to exercise his legal rights without taking those legal rights from him. It is one of the cases in which a conventional understanding almost as strong as law has gradually grown up. The Duke of Connaught a few days back was a commoner eligible to a seat in the House of Commons; now he is a peer with a seat in the House of Lords. But it would certainly be thought strange, most likely it would be called "unconstitutional," if he were to take to the career which is open to other members of the Houses of Lords and Commons. It would not be thought the thing for a son of the Sovereign to take, as any other member may if he can, a leading part in the debates of the House, to hold a place in the body which practically administers the government, or to take a part among those whose function—no less constitutionally recognized—it is to look out for the errors of those who administer the government, and to take their place if they can. But no law hinders him from doing these things; if the Duke of Connaught should stand forth, as the Black Prince did, as a Parliamentary leader a chief of Opposition, the foremost among the champions of reform, he has exactly the same legal right to do all this as the Black Prince had.

The change which makes it impossible for the Duke of Connaught to do with general approval what the Black Prince did—a change which therefore makes it impossible for him to do it at all—comes very naturally from the changes which have taken place since then in the condition of the kingly office itself. But it comes from them combined with certain other influences, of quite another kind and coming from quite another quarter, but which have practically fitted in with those changes in a most remarkable way. The changes which made our sovereigns what is now understood by the words "constitutional monarchs" are all of native growth, and every change has implied some lessening of the real royal power. But side by side with this process, the Continental notion of a royal family, as something altogether distinct from the nation, a notion which had its root in the extremest notions of royal power, came in along with the Hanoverian dynasty and the two things, so utterly opposite in their origin, starting from principles the most hostile to one another, have been found in practice to work well together. A royal family there has indeed been from the beginning a family honoured above all others as the noblest among the noble, a family out of which in an earlier stage Kings were chosen, and whose members in a later stage have succeeded to the crown according to rules marked down by law. Two members of this royal family, the eldest son and the eldest daughter of the reigning Sovereign, have actual rights and privileges bestowed by the law. The rest have, like the children of peers, a barren precedence only. The eldest son is a peer by birth; the other members of the family are not peers or anything else, unless the King chooses to do for them what he may equally do for any other of his subjects.

It is plain that this is something very different from the modern popular notion about "royal" personages. The use of the name "royal" at once shows the difference. It shows, for one thing how utterly the notion of the kingly office, as an office, is forgotten, how it has been lost in the notion of the hereditary exaltation of a single family. Nothing is more common than for a visit from a subject to be called a "royal" visit, for the marriage of two subjects to be called a "royal" marriage. This means of course that the persons spoken of are sons or daughters or other near kinsfolk of a King or Queen. But that does not make their doings "royal." They are members of a royal family, because they are members of a family which exclusively supplies Kings, but they are not "royal" themselves. No one would call a visit from a Duke's son or daughter "a ducal visit," or the marriage of a Duke's son or daughter a "ducal marriage." But he might quite rightly speak of a "ducal family," that is, a family which supplies Dukes, a family one member of which at a time is always a Duke. Why is there this difference of usage? To call a visit from a person who is not a King or Queen a "royal visit" is of course a vulgarism which ought to be left to the penny-a-liners. But the fact that any people at all talk about a "royal visit," when they would not in the analogous case speak of a "ducal visit," has causes which are worth thinking of. The cause is just this, that, exalted as Dukes may be, they and their children do not form a class which is absolutely cut off from the rest of the world. There are others whose rank comes so near to theirs that they do not stand by themselves as an absolutely distinct class, but at most as a class within a class. They freely intermarry with other people; they need not be spoken to with bated breath; they are not necessarily "attended" by some one wherever they go; they are not said to "honour" people by dining with them; their doings, public and private, are subject to free discussion. In short, they are still ordinary human beings, though they may hold the first place among ordinary human beings. But the "royal" personages are really, in popular belief, something more than ordinary human beings. They are "royal;" that is in fact they are treated as if they were themselves Kings and not subjects. It is forgotten that the difference between the King and the highest of his subjects is really wi[illegible] than the difference between the hi[illegible] lowest. [illegible] the children of a King are practically m[illegible] Kings, and their doings are called "royal."

It must of course n[illegible] verence for members of the [illegible] grown stronger, though the distinction b[illegible] and other people has certainly grown wider with[illegible] last hundred and fifty years or so, yet it would ha[illegible] been equally a sign of what we mean if it had merely stayed as it was. For all other distinctions have g[illegible] fainter and fainter. It is now thought an honou[illegible] "attend" on—in plain words to be a servant to [illegible] "royal" Duke or Duchess. No one thinks it an honour to "attend" a Duke or Duchess who is not royal. Now we need not say that there was a time when men of any rank thought it an honour to "attend" men of the rank next above their own. When a nobleman had gentlemen and knights in his own service, it was not wonderful that he should himself not disdain the service of a King or even of a King's son. The remarkable thing is that, while the service of rank to rank has died out in all other cases, it has lived on in this. We suspect that the distinction has in some points grown positively stronger; but even if it has not, it has practically grown stronger by remaining the only distinction. While the royal family was once merely the highest stage of many ascending stages, it now stands by itself, parted from all below it in a way in which none of the lower stages are parted from one another. Or perhaps we should say that it is the highest stage but one which has gained, while the highest of all has lost. When we call the doings of the Ætheling "royal," we certainly exalt the Ætheling at the expense of the King.

We have said that two opposite causes, at least two causes springing from opposite sources, have joined together to bring about this state of things. As the personal authority of the Crown becomes less and less, as royalty becomes more and more of a constitutional abstraction, it follows almost naturally that the homage paid to the sovereign will become, if not greater in degree, at least different in kind. The less real authority the sovereign has, the more does he become a person whose sayings are not to be contradicted, whose acts are not to be criticized. For the conventional system of a constitutional monarchy takes care that the sovereign shall not say anything that can be contradicted or do anything that can be criticized. It does not follow that a constitutional King is a mere puppet. What Ammianus said mockingly of a despot and his favourite may be said more gravely and in a better sense of a King who is not a despot. Constantius was said to have a good deal of influence with the chief of the eunuchs, and, in a better sense, a sensible King may have a good deal of influence with a sensible Minister. But it is the Minister alone who is set up to be contradicted and criticised; the King personally never comes forward, as Kings who really ruled often did, to oppose or dispute with any of his subjects. No modern King is likely to be told by one of his Earls, "By God, Sir King, I will neither go nor hang." But that is because no modern King is likely to say to one of his Earls "By God, Sir Earl, you shall either go or hang." The greater the King's personal power, the more sure he is to meet with direct opposition, the more sure his acts are to be fully canvassed and condemned. The more the King retires from the exercise of personal authority and the conflicts which it brings with it, the more he withdraws into a region beyond censure and criticism. He thus gets surrounded by a halo of reverence which does not spring directly from his office, and which can more easily extend itself to those about him. While the King was a personal power, his sons, if they thought good, took a leading part in public affairs. As a great nobleman started in public life with a great advantage, a King's son started with a greater advantage still. And it was not at all thought to be his duty to forbear to make use of that advantage, any more than it was the duty of the nobleman. As the King has more and more retired from the personal exercise of power, it has more and more come to be held that the business of his sons is to hold aloof from the practical work of public life, and to keep themselves for purposes of show. The process has been gradual. There is a marked difference between the position of the sons of the present Queen and that of the sons of George the Second and George the Third. But the position of the sons of George the Second and George the T[illegible] differs yet more widely from the position of the so[illegible] Edward the Third and Henry the Fourth. No prin[illegible] of the House of Brunswick has been the acknowledged leader either of the Ministry or the Opposition in either House of Parliament. Both positions—or what answered to them in those days—were held by Kings' sons in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

This is one cause, but, as we have said, i[illegible] been strengthened by an opposite cause. T[illegible] of the House of Brunswick brought over w[illegible] number of notions about the greatness of royal and princely families, and the wide distinction between them and the rest of mankind, which had never before been heard of in England. A change came in these matters when the descendent of the Welfs succeeded the grand daughter of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. The change in nomenclature was an outward sign. Englishmen were taught, but only gradually, to talk of "Princess" Emily and "Princess" Caroline with tongues which had been used to the Lady Mary and the Lady Anne. The thing reached its climax, not so much in the so-called "Royal Marriage Act" itself, as in the feelings which led to it, and in the popular interpretation put upon it. The common, though mistaken, saying—practically refuted by the good sense of our present Queen—that neither the King nor any member of his family can "marry a subject" marks the full separation of the royal family from the rest of the world. The practical lessening of the royal power renders it practically convenient that members of the royal family should abstain from that prominent part in public affairs which was once open to them as to other people. The new Continental notion fostered the notion that there was something, not as our fathers held, in the regal office, but in the mere royal blood, which made its owner something of a different nature from other men. Opposite in their origin, the two doctrines worked well together, and they have gradually led to a state of things in which nobody is surprised that, when the Queen's son is clothed with rights and powers which he had not before, he is at once warned that he must not think of using these rights and powers as other holders of them may.

Another incidental cause has helped in all this. For nearly three centuries "royal" personages were so scarce in England that it was no wonder that, when they began to be more common, people began to look upon them as a distinct class from other people. All through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the royal family consisted of very few members; sometimes, as in the reign of Elizabeth, there could not be said to be any royal family at all. Between Henry the Fourth and George the First six sovereigns only were the fathers of a Prince of Wales, two of them, it may be noted, were the fathers of two Princes of Wales. And in all that time Charles the First, as Prince of Wales, and James the Second, as Duke of York, were the only son or brother of a King who had ever the opportunity of playing any part in affairs. The rest either died young or succeeded young. Through the whole sixteenth century there were crowds of people who had contingent claims to the crown, but they were not people whom anybody would have called royal. The "royal family," as a working institution, really takes a leap from the son of Henry the Fourth to the son and grandson of George the First—is it too bitter a sarcasm to say, from John Duke of Bedford to Fredrick Prince of Wales? Between these there was only a prince or a princess now and then. It was no wonder then that, when the "royal family" began again, they started on quite new terms. And after all, no one has ever told us what is the royal family. No one has yet been further off the reigning sovereign than first cousin. The status of the more distant kinsfolk has never been fixed, because no case has ever arisen to call for its being fixed. We trust that the line of the Dukes of Connaught may not die out so soon as the lines of so many other royal dukedoms have died out. But we should greatly like to know—it is not the first time that we have put the question—what the son of a younger son of the present Duke will be called. Unless the reigning sovereign specially bestows some rank or title on him, it looks very much as if he will come into the world without even a surname, and will be nothing at all till he becomes a Christian or otherwise obtains a *prænomen.*

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